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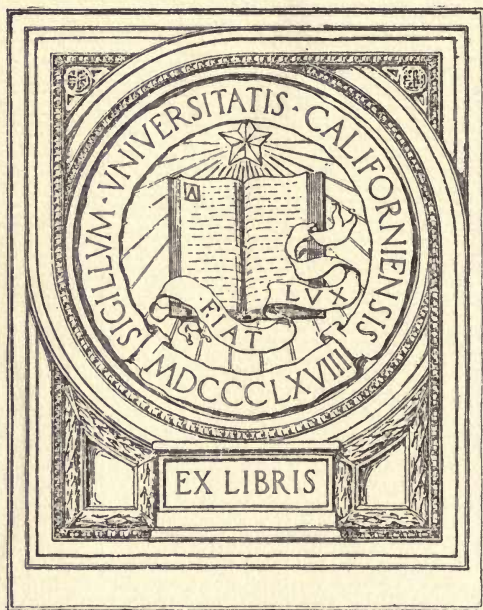


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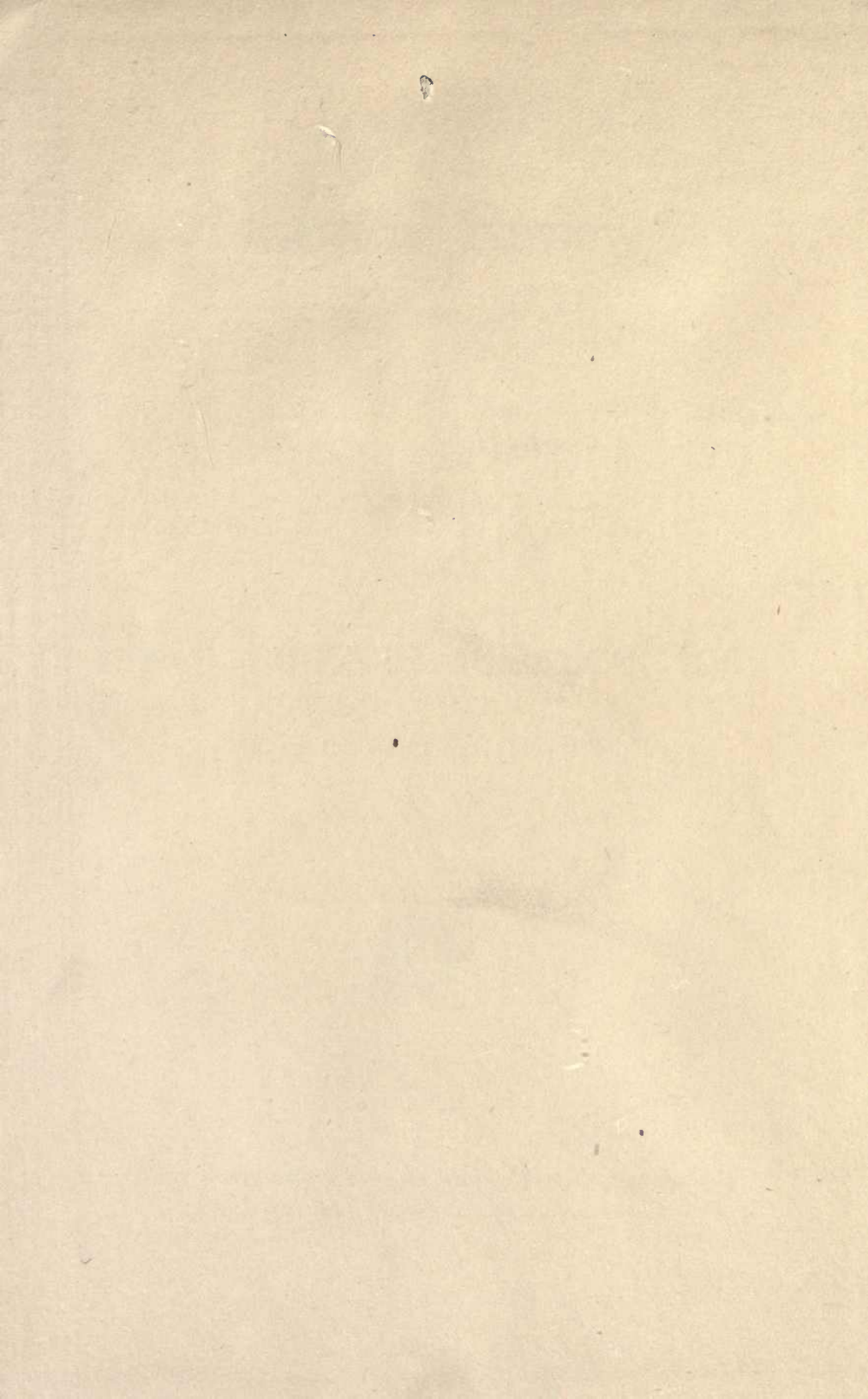
The Chemical Alliance, Inc.

IN THE WORLD WAR

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Historical Review
of the
Object
Organization and
Activities
of
The Chemical Alliance, Inc.

During the World War, 1917-1919



Compiled pursuant to a request from the Historical Bureau
of the General Staff, United States War Department

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PREFACE



THE following historical review of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., has been compiled pursuant to a request from the Historical Bureau of the General Staff, U. S. War Department, to all War Service organizations to furnish reports of their activities. It has been prepared to form a permanent record of the object, organization and activities of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., and its service to the Government during the war period and in the solution of after-war problems. The Chemical Alliance, Inc., is the outgrowth of the Committee on Chemicals of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. This committee was originally appointed by Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board of the Council of National Defense in the year 1917.

The first part of the historical review comprises a report by the president, Horace Bowker, which was presented at the Second Annual Meeting of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., held at New York City, January 22 and 23, 1919. Incorporated in Mr. Bowker's report are the brief records of the activities of the various committees which had been actively functioning during the war period, and in the handling of after-war problems.

The latter part of the book records the cessation of the activities of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., when its work growing out of the war was finished, together with the appreciation of its services by Government officials. The closing record is the decision to continue the Alliance indefinitely as an inactive organization.

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THE CHEMICAL ALLIANCE, INC.

ITS HISTORY AND ACTIVITIES

REPORT OF HORACE BOWKER, President.

Presented at the Second Annual Meeting of The Chemical Alliance, Inc.,
Held at New York City, January 22-23, 1919.

The Chemical Alliance, Inc., is an outgrowth of the Committee on Chemicals of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

The Council of National Defense was created under an act of Congress approved August 29th, 1916.

The act authorized creation of an Advisory Commission of seven, to act with, under and by authority of the Council. The Council is charged with the "co-ordination of industries and resources for the National security and welfare" and with the "creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the Nation."

In performing its functions the Council is charged with the following duties:

1. To supervise and direct investigation, and make recommendations to the President and the heads of executive departments as to—

(a) The location of railroads with reference to the frontier of the United States, so as to render possible expeditious concentration of troops and supplies to points of defense.

(b) The co-ordination of military, industrial and commercial purposes in the location of extensive highways and branch lines of railroads.

(c) The utilization of waterways.

(d) The mobilization of military and naval resources for defense.

(e) The increase of domestic production of articles and materials essential to the support of armies and of the people during the interruption of foreign commerce.

(f) The development of sea-going transportation.

(g) Data as to amounts, location, method and means of production and availability of military supplies.

(h) The giving of information to producers and manufacturers as to the class of supplies needed in the military and other services of the Government, the requirements relating thereto, and the creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the nation.

2. To report to the President or to the heads of executive departments upon special inquiries or subjects appropriate thereto.

3. To submit an annual report to Congress, through the President, giving as full a statement of the activities of the Council and the agencies subordinate to it as is consistent with the public interest, including an itemized account of the expenditures made by the Council, or authorized by it in as full detail as the public interest will permit; providing, however, that when deemed proper by the President it may authorize in amounts stipulated by him, unvouchered expenditures and report the gross so authorized not itemized.

Committee on Chemicals of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense

In May, 1917, the Advisory Commission formed among other trade committees, one known as the Committee on Chemicals.

The original appointments to this Committee on Chemicals were made by Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, Council of National Defense, who on May 3rd, 1917, telegraphed to the prospective members of the committee as follows:

“Would you be willing to serve on Committee on Chemicals to facilitate service to the Government? William H. Nichols has been appointed chairman. If you accept, will you kindly hold yourself subject to him?”

Original Organization, Committee on Chemicals

Following are the original appointments on the Committee on Chemicals:

Wm. H. Nichols, Chairman, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

Ex officio: Van H. Manning, Director, Bureau of Mines, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C.; C. A. Richards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Acids: E. R. Grasselli, Grasselli Chemical Company, Cleveland, O.; Henry Howard, Merrimac Chemical Co., Boston.

Coal Tar By-Products: Wm. Hamlin Childs, The Barrett Company, New York City.

Fertilizers: Horace Bowker, The American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York City; Charles H. MacDowell, Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago.

Alkalis: J. D. Pennock, Solvay Process Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

Miscellaneous Chemicals: Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., Mallinckrodt Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

J. D. Cameron Bradley, Secretary, 92 State Street, Boston.

The following were made sub-committee chairmen:

Fertilizers: Horace Bowker.

Acids: E. R. Grasselli.

Coal Tar By-Products: Wm. Hamlin Childs.

Alkalis: J. D. Pennock.

Miscellaneous Chemicals: Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr.

First Meeting

The Committee on Chemicals of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense held their first meeting at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., on May 9, 1917. Subsequent meetings of the committee were held in their offices in the Department of the Interior Building.

At this first organization meeting the principal business was the discussion relative to the appointment of additional committeemen and a number of sub-committees to represent the various branches of the chemical industry.

Final Organization, Committee on Chemicals

The final organization of the committee and the various sub-committees was as follows:

Wm. H. Nichols, Chairman, General Chemical Co., 25 Broad Street, New York City.

Ex Officio: Van H. Manning, Director, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.; C. A. Richards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Acids: E. R. Grasselli, Grasselli Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Henry Howard, Merrimac Chemical Company, Boston.

Coal Tar By-Products: Wm. Hamlin Childs, The Barrett Co., New York City.

Fertilizers: Horace Bowker, The American Agricultural Chemical Co., New York City; Charles H. MacDowell, Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill.; Charles G. Wilson, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Richmond, Va.

Alkalis: J. D. Pennock, Solvay Process Co., Syracuse, N.Y.

Miscellaneous Chemicals: Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., Mallinckrodt Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Electrochemicals: John J. Riker, E. D. and J. J. Riker Co., New York City.

Pyrites: A. D. Ledoux, The Pyrites Co., Ltd., New York City.

Major Joseph P. Crabbs, assistant to Chairman.

J. D. Cameron Bradley, Secretary.

Sub-Committee on Acids

E. R. Grasselli, Chairman, Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Henry Howard, The Merrimac Chemical Co., Boston.

C. Wilbur Miller, The Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

J. M. Goetchius, The General Chemical Co., New York City.

W. H. Cooke, Commercial Acid Co., St. Louis, Mo.

S. B. Fleming, International Agricultural Corporation, New York City.

Sub-Committee on Alkalis

J. D. Pennock, Chairman, Solvay Process Co., Syracuse.
C. H. MacDowell, Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago.
E. E. Arnold, Mathieson Alkali Co., Providence, R. I.

Sub-Committee on Coal Tar By-Products

Wm. Hamlin Childs, Chairman, The Barrett Company,
New York City.
J. A. Topping, Republic Iron and Steel Co., New York City.
H. H. S. Handy, Semet-Solvay Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
C. J. Ramsburg, H. Koppers Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. H. Gartley, The United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
W. R. Addicks, Consolidated Gas Co., New York City.
Capt. W. E. McKay, New England Coke and Gas Co., Boston, Mass.

Synthetic Phenol Division

H. H. Dow, Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.
W. A. Bradford, Butterworth-Judson Co., New York City.
Capt. W. E. McKay, New England Coke and Gas Co., Boston, Mass.

Sub-Committee on Electrochemicals

John J. Riker, Chairman, New York City.
F. J. Tone, The Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
E. D. Kingsley, Niagara Alkali Co., and Electro-Gas Bleaching Co., New York City.
F. A. Lidbury, Oldbury Electrochemical Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Sub-Committee on Fertilizers

Horace Bowker, Chairman, The American Agricultural Chemical Co., New York City.
Charles F. Burroughs, F. S. Royster Guano Co., Norfolk, Va.
Porter Fleming, Southern States Phosphate and Fertilizer Co., Augusta, Ga.

W. D. Huntington, Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.
C. H. MacDowell, Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill.
William Prescott, The American Agricultural Chemical Co.,
New York City.
Frederick Rayfield, Swift & Company, Atlanta, Ga.
Charles G. Wilson, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Rich-
mond, Va.
A. C. Read, Read Phosphate Co., Savannah, Ga.
S. B. Fleming, International Agricultural Corporation,
New York City.
J. D. Cameron Bradley, assistant to the Chairman, The
American Agricultural Chemical Co.
John D. Toll, Secretary, "The American Fertilizer," Phila-
delphia.

Sub-Committee on Miscellaneous Chemicals

Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., Chairman, Mallinckrodt Chemi-
cal Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Adolph Rosengarten, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.
George P. Adamson, General Chemical Co., New York City.

Sub-Committee on Pyrites

A. D. Ledoux, Chairman, The Pyrites Co., Ltd., New York
City.
N. P. Nash, Ladenburg, Thalmann Co., New York City.
William Mills, Naylor & Co., New York City.

Advisory Commission Committees Discontinued

All of the committees of the Advisory Commission of the
Council of National Defense were discontinued in December,
1917. Committees of the trade took the places of these
advisory committees.

Rather than resolve the various sub-committees of the
Committee on Chemicals into separate and distinct trade
committees, it seemed advisable to the Chemical Committee

to hold its organization intact, and The Chemical Alliance, Inc., seemed to offer the best medium for the accomplishment of this purpose.

THE CHEMICAL ALLIANCE, INC.

During the late part of July, 1917, at the request of the Department of Commerce, and for the purpose of meeting certain conditions which seemed likely to arise at that time in connection with the handling of foreign pyrites, what was known as The Chemical Alliance, Inc., had been incorporated under the laws of the State of Connecticut. The officers and directors of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., were, at the time of incorporation, members of the Committee on Chemicals.

The Chemical Alliance was incorporated for the express purpose of dealing with all problems brought about by the war.

As its name implies, it is an alliance of all branches of the chemical industry and all industries directly collateral thereto.

It was and is the object of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., to carry forward the excellent work of the Committee on Chemicals and to act as the medium through which war problems affecting the various chemical industries may be solved in co-operation with the Government.

Organization Meeting

The first or organization meeting of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., was held on August 1, 1917, in the Department of Interior building, Washington, D. C.

The following were elected directors:

Wm. H. Nichols, General Chemical Co., New York City.

E. R. Grasselli, Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

Wm. H. Childs, The Barrett Co., New York City.

Chas. H. MacDowell, Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago.

Chas G. Wilson, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Richmond, Va.

Horace Bowker, American Agricultural Chemical Co., New York City.

Henry Howard, Merrimac Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

J. D. Pennock, Solvay Process Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.

John J. Riker, E. D. and J. J. Riker Co., New York City.

A. D. Ledoux, Pyrites Co., Ltd., New York City.

First Officers

At this organization meeting, following the election of the Board of Directors, officers were elected as follows:

President, Wm. H. Nichols, New York City.

Vice President, Horace Bowker, New York City.

Secretary-Treasurer, J. D. Cameron Bradley, Boston, Mass.

Executive Committee

Henry Howard, Boston, Mass.

Horace Bowker, New York City.

J. D. Pennock, Syracuse, N. Y.

E. R. Grasselli, Cleveland, O.

Wm. H. Nichols (*ex officio*), New York City.

Section committees and the chairman of each were also elected at this meeting.

Plans Submitted

The plan and objects of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., were submitted to Messrs. B. M. Baruch, L. L. Summers, C. H. MacDowell and others, all connected with the War Industries Board, and were approved, with the result that at a meeting of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., called in New York on December 4th, 1917, all of the work heretofore done by the Committee on Chemicals and its various sub-committees was formally transferred to The Chemical Alliance, Inc.

New Officers Elected

At this meeting in New York on December 4th, 1917, Wm. H. Nichols tendered his resignation as President and Horace Bowker tendered his resignation as Vice-President. The new officers elected were as follows:

President, Horace Bowker, New York City.

Vice President, Henry Howard, Boston, Mass.

Secretary-Treasurer, J. D. Cameron Bradley, Boston, Mass.

Washington Headquarters

At this meeting the President was authorized to arrange for offices at Washington, D. C., which would be the headquarters of the Alliance. Offices were secured at 538-40-41 Woodward Building, where they have been maintained.

Attitude of the Government

The Government's attitude toward The Chemical Alliance, Inc., was adequately set forth in the following letter from Mr. Baruch, subsequently Chairman of the War Industries Board:

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD
COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

December 19, 1917.

OFFICE OF B. M. BARUCH,
Commissioner of Raw Materials.
MR. HORACE BOWKER,
Room 540, Woodward Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bowker: I am informed that The Chemical Alliance, of which you are president, has been incorporated with a view of organizing the entire industry including the various allied branches, for the purpose of dealing with the various problems brought about by the war.

I further understand that The Chemical Alliance, as originally constituted, was in effect an incorporation of the Chemical Committee, formed at the outbreak of the war as

a sub-committee under the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. Owing to the discontinuance of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, the various trade committees, including the Chemical Committee, have now been disbanded.

The Chemical Alliance, therefore, now springs into prominence as an organization through which the most excellent work of the Chemical Committee may be carried on, both for the benefit of the Government and the industry itself.

I wish to endorse most heartily the programme of The Chemical Alliance in carrying on the work of the Chemical Committee. I assure you that The Chemical Alliance will not only have my complete co-operation, but I wish further to assure you that the various problems affecting the chemical industry, as they come under me, will be taken up through the instrumentality of the alliance or of its various section committees.

I trust that you will secure a broad and comprehensive membership to the end that the chemical industry may act as a unit in carrying on the great work which is ahead of us.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) B. M. BARUCH.

Sections of the Alliance

The various members are grouped into sections to the end that each section shall represent a membership of like or similar interests.

The following sections have so far been established by the Board of Directors:

- Acids Section
- By-Products of Coal and Gas Section
- Foreign Pyrites Section
- Electrochemicals Section
- Fertilizer Section
- Miscellaneous Chemicals Section
- Alkali Section
- Domestic Pyrites and Sulphur Section
- Dye-Stuffs and Intermediates Section
- Tanning Extracts
- Insecticides
- Disinfectants.

Each section has jurisdiction over all matters affecting its particular branch of the industry, and is in effect a separate entity having direct relations with the Government.

Sections are represented by section committees, elected by the members of each section, the chairman of section committees becoming thereby members of the Board of Directors of The Chemical Alliance, Inc.

Sulphur Materials

Because of the shortage of pyrites due to the curtailment of Spanish ore, made necessary for the conservation of shipping, the War Industries Board took full control of all sulphur materials by the following resolution:

“Due to the increased demand by the Government for sulphur, in the manufacture of explosives and for other purposes, and to the increasing burdens on the rail and water transportation systems, control of the production and distribution of sulphur materials has become necessary to insure as far as possible, an adequate supply to the Government and an equitable distribution of the sulphur to other users; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the War Industries Board will assume control of sulphur materials, and hereby authorizes Mr. William G. Woolfolk, commodity chief in charge of pyrites and sulphur, to act for the board in controlling the production and distribution of sulphur materials, availing of such voluntary assistance representing the producers and users of sulphur materials, and in case any producer or consumer declines to abide by the decision of the War Industries Board, commandeering orders will be issued where necessary.”

The Chemical Alliance, Inc., was selected by Mr. Woolfolk to assist him in this work through its Committee on Production-Distribution-Control of Sulphur Materials, composed of A. D. Ledoux, Chairman; W. D. Huntington, C. G. Wilson and Messrs. Horace Bowker and Henry Howard *ex officio*.

It was the duty of this committee to obtain from producers and consumers such information as thought neces-

sary, to enable satisfactory control, which extended to all imported as well as domestic sulphur materials.

Officers, Directors, Committees and Members

The officers, directors, committees and members of the different sections are as follows:

Officers

President—Horace Bowker, The American Agricultural Chemical Co., 2 Rector Street, New York City.

Vice President—Henry Howard, Merrimac Chemical Co., 148 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. D. Cameron Bradley, The American Agricultural Chemical Co., 92 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Directors

Horace Bowker, The American Agricultural Chemical Co., New York City.

Henry Howard, Merrimac Chemical Co., Boston.

E. R. Grasselli, The Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

A. W. Hawkes, General Chemical Co., New York City.

W. D. Huntington, Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

D. W. Jayne, The Barrett Co., New York City.

A. D. Ledoux, The Pyrites Co., Ltd., New York City.

F. A. Lidbury, Oldbury Electrochemical Co., Niagara Falls.

C. H. MacDowell, Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill.

Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.

W. N. McIlravy, The Barrett Co., New York City.

J. D. Pennock, Solvay Process Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

C. L. Reese, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

John J. Riker, New York City.

A. G. Rosengarten, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

C. G. Wilson, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Richmond, Va.

Committee on Acids

Chairman—W. D. Huntington, Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

C. F. Burroughs, F. S. Royster Guano Co., Norfolk, Va.

Chas. M. Butterworth, Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

S. B. Fleming, International Agricultural Corp., New York City.

A. W. Hawkes, General Chemical Co., New York City.

J. H. D. Rodier, The Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

Members of Acids Section

American Alkali & Acid Co., Bradford, Pa.

American Steel & Wire Co., Cleveland, O.

American Zinc & Chemical Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co., Boston, Mass.

Anaconda Copper Mining Co., New York City.

Atlas Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.

Avery Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Calumet & Arizona Mining Co., Bisbee, Ariz.

Central Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.

Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., Cleveland, O.

Contact Process Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Cooper & Co., Chas., New York City.

Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

Detroit Chemical Works, Detroit, Mich.

Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del.

Farmers Fertilizer Co., The, Columbus, O.

Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

General Chemical Co., New York City.

Hegeler Zinc Co., The, Danville, Ill.

Illinois Zinc Co., Peru, Ill.

International Agricultural Corp., New York City.

Kalbfleish Corporation, The, New York City.

King Chemical Co., New York City.

Lambert Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Lennig & Co., Inc., Chas., Philadelphia, Pa.

Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Co., Danville, Ill.

McCabe Chemical Co., Charleston, S. C.

Merrimac Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Mutual Chemical Co. of America, New York City.

National Zinc Co., New York City.

Naugatuck Chemical Co., The, Naugatuck, Conn.

New Jersey Zinc Co., The, New York City.
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania Trojan Powder Co., Allentown, Pa.
Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Riverside Acid Works, Warren, Pa.
Robinson Brothers, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stauffer Chemical Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Steel Cities Chemical Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Sugar Land Mfg. Co., Sugar Land, Texas.
Titanium Alloy Mfg. Co., The, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
United Zinc Smelting Corp., New York City.
Western Chemical Mfg. Co., Denver, Col.

Committee on By-Products of Coal and Gas

Chairman—D. W. Jayne, The Barrett Co., New York City.
W. R. Addicks, Consolidated Gas Co., New York City.
W. E. McKay, New England Fuel & Transportation Co.,
Boston, Mass.
C. J. Ramsburg, H. Koppers Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. A. Schlesinger, Milwaukee Coke & Gas Co., Milwaukee,
Wis.

Members of By-Products of Coal and Gas Section

W. R. Addicks, New York City.
Allegheny By-Product Coke Co., McKeesport, Pa.
Barrett Co., The, New York City.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.
Brier Hill Steel Co., Youngstown, O.
Chatfield Mfg. Co., The, Cincinnati, O.
Citizens Gas Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Coopers Creek Chemical Co., Conshohocken, Pa.
Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.
Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co., New
York City.
Gulf States Steel Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Indiana Coke & Gas Co., Terre Haute, Ind.
Inland Steel Co., Chicago, Ill.
Koppers Co., H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
LaBelle Iron Works, Steubenville, O.
Lackawanna Steel Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Milwaukee Coke & Gas Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
New Haven Gas Light Co., New Haven, Conn.

New England Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.
Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Co., The, Chicago, Ill.
Rahway Coal Tar Products Co., New York City.
Republic Iron & Steel Co., New York City.
Seaboard By-Products Coke Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Semet-Solvay Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
Toledo Furnace Co., The, Cleveland, O.
United Furnace Co., The, Cleveland, O.
United Gas Improvement Co., The, Philadelphia, Pa.
White Tar Co., The, New York City.
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., The, Youngstown, O.
Zenith Furnace Co., Duluth, Minn.

Committee on Foreign Pyrites

Chairman—A. D. Ledoux, The Pyrites Co., Ltd., New York City.
C. F. Burroughs, F. S. Royster Guano Co., Norfolk, Va.
W. H. Mills, Naylor & Co., New York City.
F. H. Nichols, General Chemical Co., New York City.

Members of the Foreign Pyrites Section

American Metal Co., Ltd., New York City.
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York City.
Naylor & Co., Inc., New York City.
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pyrites Co., Ltd., The, New York City.
Stranahan Pyrites Co., Ltd., New York City.
Virginia Smelting Co., Boston, Mass.
Weedon Mining Co., Ltd., New York City.

Committee on Electrochemicals

Chairman—F. A. Lidbury, Oldbury Electrochemical Co.,
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
H. W. Kellogg, National Electrolytic Co., Niagara Falls,
N. Y.
W. Acheson Smith, Acheson Graphite Co., Niagara Falls,
N. Y.
C. E. Taylor, Taylor Chemical Co., Penn Yan, N. Y.
F. J. Tone, The Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Members of the Electrochemicals Section

Acheson Graphite Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
American Phosphorus Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Carborundum Co., The, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
National Carbon Co., Inc., Cleveland, O.
National Electrolytic Co., The, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
North American Chemical Co., The, Bay City, Mich.
Norton Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Oldbury Electrochemical Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., The, New York City.
Taylor Chemical Co., Penn Yan, N. Y.
Union Carbide Co., New York City.

Committee on Fertilizers

Chairman—C. G. Wilson, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.,
Richmond, Va.
J. D. Cameron Bradley, Asst. to the Chairman, 540 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Secretary—John D. Toll, 540 Woodward Bldg., Washington,
D. C.
DeWitt Brown, Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill.
C. F. Burroughs, F. S. Royster Guano Co., Norfolk, Va.
Porter Fleming, Southern States Phosphate & Fertilizer
Co., Augusta, Ga.
Albert French, International Agricultural Corp., New York
City.
W. D. Huntington, Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.
William Prescott, The American Agricultural Chemical Co.,
New York City.
Frederick Rayfield, Swift & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
A. C. Read, Read Phosphate Co., Savannah, Ga.
Horace Bowker (*ex officio*), The American Agricultural
Chemical Co., New York City.

Members of the Fertilizer Section

Acme Manufacturing Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Adair & McCarty Bros., Inc., A. D., Atlanta, Ga.
Alabama Chemical Co., Montgomery Ala.
American Agricultural Chemical Co., The, New York City.
American Cyanamid Co., New York City.
Anderson Phosphate & Oil Co., Anderson, S. C.
Arkansas Fertilizer Co., Little Rock, Ark.

Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill.
Baltimore Fertilizer Co., Baltimore, Md.
Barker Chemical Co., Savannah, Ga.
Batesburg Cotton Oil Co., Batesburg, S. C.
Baugh Chemical Co. of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.
Baugh & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Berkshire Fertilizer Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
Caraleigh Phosphate & Fertilizer Works, Raleigh, N. C.
Central Chemical Co., Hagerstown, Md.
Darling & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.
Dockwiler & Kingsbury Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Empire State Chemical Co., Athens, Ga.
Etiwan Fertilizer Co., Charleston, S. C.
Federal Chemical Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.
Georgia Fertilizer & Oil Co., Valdosta, Ga.
Grasselli Chemical Co., The, Cleveland, O.
Griffith & Boyd Co., Baltimore, Md.
Groves Fertilizer Works, St. Bernard, O.
Gulfport Fertilizer Co., Gulfport, Miss.
Home Fertilizer & Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.
Hopkins Fertilizer Co., New Albany, Ind.
Hubbard Fertilizer Co., Baltimore, Md.
Independent Packers' Fertilizer Co., Columbus, O.
International Agricultural Corp., New York City.
Jackson Fertilizer Co., Jackson, Miss.
Jarecki Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.
Jefferson Fertilizer Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Lakeland Phosphate Co., New York.
Lancaster Chemical Co., Lancaster, Pa.
Lebanon Fertilizer Works, Lebanon, Pa.
Lowell Fertilizer Co., Boston, Mass.
Mapes Formula & Peruvian Guano Co., New York City.
Meridian Fertilizer Factory, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Miller Fertilizer Co., Baltimore, Md.
Moloney & Carter Co., Charleston, S. C.
Morris Fertilizer Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Mutual Fertilizer Co., Savannah, Ga.
Ober & Sons Co., G., Baltimore, Md.
Olds & Whipple, Hartford, Conn.
Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co., Honolulu, Hawaii.
Peerless Fertilizer Co., Chestertown, Md.
Phosphate Mining Co., New York City.
Piedmont-Mt. Airy Guano Co., Baltimore, Md.

Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Planters Fertilizer & Phosphate Co., Charleston, S. C.
Porter Fertilizer Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Ramsburg Fertilizer Co., Frederick, Md.
Reading Bone Fertilizer Co., Reading, Pa.
Read Phosphate Co., Savannah, Ga.
Rauh & Sons Fertilizer Co., E., Indianapolis, Ind.
Reliance Fertilizer Co., Savannah, Ga.
Richmond Guano Co., Richmond, Va.
Robertson Fertilizer Co., Norfolk, Va.
Rogers & Hubbard Co., Middletown, Conn.
Royster Guano Co., F. S., Norfolk, Va.
Schoen Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.
Scott Fertilizer Co., Elkton, Md.
Smith Agricultural Chemical Co., The, Columbus, O.
Southern Fertilizer & Chemical Co., Savannah, Ga.
Southern States Phosphate & Fertilizer Co., Augusta, Ga.
Swift & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
Thomas & Son Co., I. P., Philadelphia, Pa.
Tilghman Co., Salisbury, Md.
Tupelo Fertilizer Factory, Tupelo, Miss.
United Chemical & Organic Products Co., Chicago, Ill.
Union Seed & Fertilizer Co., New York City.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Richmond, Va.
Wheeler, M. E., Rutland, Vt.
Wilcox, Ives & Co., Savannah, Ga.
Wilson & Toomer Fertilizer Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Wuichet Fertilizer Co., Dayton, O.
Wulbern Fertilizer Company, Charleston, S. C.
York Chemical Works, York, Pa.
Young Fertilizer Co., Inc., J. R., Norfolk, Va.

Committee on Miscellaneous Chemicals

Chairman—A. G. Rosengarten, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
G. P. Adamson, General Chemical Co., New York City.
Wm. Henry Bower, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Members of the Miscellaneous Chemicals Section

Atlas Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.
Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cooper & Co., Chas., New York City.

Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.
General Chemical Co., New York City.
Grasselli Chemical Co., The, Cleveland, O.
Gray, William S., New York City.
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland, O.
Kohnstamm Co., H., New York City.
Krebs Pigment & Chemical Co., The, Newport, Del.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp., New York City.
Melville Corbett Co., St. Marys, Pa.
Merck & Co., New York City.
Merrimac Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.
Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
National Electrolytic Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
New York Quinine & Chemical Works, New York City.
Perth Amboy Chemical Works, New York City.
Pfizer & Co., Inc., Chas., New York City.
Phosphorus Compounds Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pratt Laboratory, N. P., Atlanta, Ga.
Rollin Chemical Co., Inc., Charleston, W. Va.
Tartar Chemical Works, The, New York City.
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., New York City.
Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, Ill.
Warner-Klipstein Chemical Co., New York City.
Warner Chemical Co., New York City.

Committee on Alkalis

Chairman—J. D. Pennock, Solvay Process Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
N. E. Bartlett, Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
E. H. Hooker, Hooker Electrochemical Co., New York City.
E. Sargent, Niagara Alkali Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Eli Winkler, Columbia Chemical Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Members of the Alkalis Section

American Trona Corp., New York City.
Antigo Potash Co., Wausau, Wis.
Bush, Beach & Gent, Inc., New York City.
Columbia Chemical Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Diamond Alkali Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hooker Electrochemical Co., New York City.
Isco Chemical Co., New York City.

Niagara Alkali Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Rollin Chemical Co., Inc., Charleston, W. Va.
Solvay Process Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Committee on Domestic Pyrites and Sulphur

Chairman—C. H. MacDowell, Armour Fertilizer Works,
Chicago, Ill.
H. P. Nash, Ladenburg-Thalman Co., New York City.
C. A. Snider, The Union Sulphur Co., New York City.
C. G. Wilson, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Richmond,
Va.

Members of the Domestic Pyrites and Sulphur Section

Eustis, Augustus H., 131 State Street, Boston, Mass.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.
du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del.
Freeport Sulphur Co., New York City.
St. Lawrence Pyrites Co., New York City.
Union Sulphur Co., The, New York City.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Richmond, Va.

Committee on Dyestuffs and Intermediates

Chairman—Dr. C. L. Reese, E. I. du Pont de Nemours &
Co., Wilmington, Del.
Secretary—J. M. Matthews, The Grasselli Chemical Co., 50
East 41st Street, New York City.
W. T. Miller, National Aniline Co., New York City.
F. M. Fargo, Calco Chemical Co., Bound Brook, N. J.
R. W. Hilton, Ault & Wiborg Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
R. P. Dicks, Dicks Co., David, New York City.
B. A. Armour, American Aniline Products, Inc., New York
City.
C. K. Simon, Dye Products and Chemical Co., New York
City.
August Merz, Heller & Merz Co., Newark, N. J.
H. A. Metz, Central Dyestuff & Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.

Members of the Dyestuffs and Intermediates Section

American Aniline Products, Inc., New York City.
Althouse Chemical Co., Reading, Pa.
Ault & Wiborg Co., Cincinnati, O.

Calco Chemical Co., Bound Brook, N. J.
Chemical Company of America, New York City.
Consolidated Color & Chemical Co., New York City.
Central Dyestuff & Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.
Dicks Co., David, New York City.
Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del.
Dye Products & Chemical Co., Inc., New York City.
Essex Aniline Works, Boston, Mass.
Grasselli Chemical Co., The, Cleveland, O.
Heller & Merz Co., Newark, N. J.
Marden, Orth and Hastings Corp., New York City.
Monroe Color and Chemical Co., Quincy, Ill.
National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., New York City.
Naugatuck Chemical Co., Naugatuck, Conn.
Newport Chemical Works, Inc., New York City.
United Piece Dye Works, Lodi, N. J.
Zobel Color Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Committee on Tanning Extracts

Chairman—Robert W. Griffith, Champion Fibre Company,
Canton, N. C.
John E. Oberne, Southern Extract Co., Knoxville, Tenn.
Robert Y. Grant, Kingsport Extract Corp., Kingsport, Tenn.
Albert McVitty, Buena Vista Extract Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Members of Tanning Extracts Section

Buena Vista Extract Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Albert McVitty.
Brevard Tanning Co., Pisgah Forest, N. C. George L. Adams.
Champion Fibre Co., Canton, N. C. R. W. Griffith.
John H. Heald & Co., Lynchburg, Va. Chas. E. Heald.
Kingsport Extract Corp., Kingsport, Tenn. Robt. Y. Grant.
Kistler, Lesh & Co., Morganton, N. C. Andrew Kistler.
Southern Extract Co., Knoxville, Tenn. John E. Oberne.

Committee on Disinfectants

Chairman—A. J. Marcuse, West Disinfecting Co., New York City.
H. W. Cole, The Barrett Co., New York City.
D. W. Calkins, Rochester Germicide Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Members of Disinfectants Section

Baird & Maguire, Holbrook, Mass.
Barrett Co., The, New York City.
Drs. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio.
Rochester Germicide Co., Rochester, N. Y.
West Disinfecting Co., New York City.

Committee on Insecticides

Chairman—G. R. Cushman, General Chemical Co., New York City.
Secretary—H. P. John, New York City.
G. C. Good, Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.
W. H. Rose, Interstate Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J.
H. D. Whittlessey, Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
W. O. Tuck, Jr.

Members of Insecticides Section

Bowker Insecticide Co., Boston, Mass.
California Spray Co., Watsonville, Calif.
Corona Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Devoe & Reynolds Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Glidden Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.
Hemingway & Co., Inc., New York City.
Herrmann, Morris & Co., New York City.
Interstate Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Kil-Tone Co., Vineland, N. J.
Latimer Chemical Co., Grand Junction, Calif.
Mechling Bros. Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.
Niagara Sprayer Co., Middleport, N. Y.
Nitrate Agencies Co., New York City.
Riches, Piver & Co., New York City.
Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Toledo Rex Spray Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Unassigned

Louisville Soap Co., Louisville, Ky.

Reports of Section Chairmen

As most of the detailed activities of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., were and are now being carried on through the medium of its section committees, reports of the activities of such of these committees as have been actively functioning are given herewith:

Committee on Foreign Pyrites

Augustus D. Ledoux, Chairman

This committee followed that of the Foreign Pyrites Subcommittee of the Chemicals Committee, advisory to the Council of National Defense. When the Committee on Chemicals ended its work in December, 1917, The Chemical Alliance, Inc., immediately began to function with the various Government departments heretofore in contact with the Chemicals Committee, so there was no stoppage of important work.

Foreign pyrites matters were handled as before by the same individuals. It was fortunate that when the War Trade Board was formed, the heads of the Import and Export Divisions were the same men with whom we had been dealing all along in the Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Peterson, the Chief of the Import Division, asked us in December, 1917, to work out and submit a scheme for controlling and allocating foreign pyrites, for the importation of which licenses would be required. This was done, and a method of operation agreed upon. As this necessitated knowing the situation as to consumers' stocks of sulphur material, expectations, etc., a plan was worked out and partially put in operation late in the year 1917.

The members of the Section on Foreign Pyrites consisted of the following:

American Metal Company, Ltd., New York City.
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York City.
Naylor & Company, Inc., New York City.
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
The Pyrites Company, Ltd., New York City.
Stranahan Pyrites Company, Ltd., New York City.
Virginia Smelting Company, Boston.
Weedon Mining Co., Ltd., New York City.

The committee elected was composed of the following:

Augustus D. Ledoux, Chairman;
C. F. Burroughs,
F. H. Nichols,
W. H. Mills.

Mr. Mills subsequently resigned and Mr. A. H. Strong was substituted. At the annual meeting of the Alliance, held in January, 1918, the same committee was elected for the year.

The committee immediately became active, and its work has been varied. Its Government connection was principally with the War Trade Board, to which it reported regularly. Foreign import license applications passed through the committee's hands for review and transmission to Washington. Regular reports of shipments and receipts, also other details of the business, were received from suppliers, and made to the War Trade Board. Consumers of sulphur materials made monthly reports of stock, consumption, receipts, etc. These were tabulated in neat form and sent to the War Trade Board and other departments requiring them. The committee also was in frequent communication with the War Industries Board, and had much correspondence throughout the country in connection with inquiries, and gave frequent advice.

In March, 1918, the War Trade Board issued an order restricting Spanish pyrites importations to 125,000 tons between April 15th and October 1st, 1918.

This tonnage was only a very small proportion of the amount required. However, it was necessary to save time and space in connection with shipping. The committee submitted an outline as to how it would apportion this tonnage among suppliers as well as consumers. We had numerous conferences with officials of the War Trade Board, War Industries Board, Shipping Board, Shipping Control Committee and the Railroad Administration, to find out the Government's wishes in connection with the whole subject.

The division among importers was made in proportion to the tonnage delivered by each during the year 1917. This worked out as follows:

The Pyrites Co., Ltd.....	39.4%	49,250 tons
Naylor & Co., Inc.....	32.8%	41,000 "
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co.....	20.2%	25,250 "
Stranahan Pyrites Co.	4.2%	5,250 "
American Metal Co., Ltd.....	3.2%	4,000 "
		"
	99.8%	124,750 "

It was more difficult to decide how it should be divided among consumers, since any two of the largest could absorb the entire quantity without difficulty. Because of the necessity for keeping the burden on the railroads down as much as possible, and owing to the fact that the greatest number of ships were coming to Northern ports, it was proposed to consume the entire tonnage at factories on the Atlantic

Seaboard, and not transport it inland if it could be helped. Also, to save time, and because of their proximity to the brimstone mines, Gulf of Mexico points were eliminated.

After considerable thought and discussion it was decided that the allocation among consumers should be arranged in accordance with their stocks and expectations from domestic sources, so as to bring each, if possible, into October, the end of the period for importing the 125,000 tons. This worked out so that the importations would be about 110,000 tons to Norfolk and points north, including Baltimore, and 15,000 tons to points south of Norfolk. Also, the Shipping Control Board wished the great bulk of this material at points north.

We were unable to get any help from American vessels, and all of the charters were either British or French. We were also unable to bring in the tonnage by October 1st, and the War Trade Board extended the time in order to enable subsequent delivery of the balance. Up to the first of the year there had been delivered about 84,026 tons. Charters still undelivered amounted to approximately 17,856 tons, and the balance was still to be chartered for.

The committee had a great deal of work in connection with handling this subject and did their best to be fair, always having before them the wishes of the various Government departments and the war program.

In July the special committee of the Alliance, viz., that of Production-Distribution-Control of Sulphur Materials, took over most of the work of the Foreign Pyrites Committee, because of the Government taking control of all sulphur materials and requesting the Special Committee to assist them. The work of the Foreign Pyrites Committee therefore practically ended on August 1st.

Yours very truly,

AUGUSTUS D. LEDOUX,
Chairman.

**Committee on Production-Distribution-Control of
Sulphur Materials**

Augustus D. Ledoux, Chairman

A special committee of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., known as the Committee on Production-Distribution-Control of Sulphur Materials, was appointed to meet the wishes of Mr. William G. Woolfolk, Chief of the Section on Sulphur-

Pyrites of the Chemical Division of the War Industries Board. This committee he asked to assist him in the control of sulphur materials which the War Industries Board had taken over, as set forth by resolution given in Mr. Woolfolk's letter of July 3rd to Mr. Horace Bowker as follows:

“July 3, 1918.

MR. HORACE BOWKER,

President of The Chemical Alliance, Inc.,
540 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I acknowledge receipt of your June 11 letter, together with (a) copy of the resolutions adopted by your Board at their June 7 meeting, and (b) the minutes of the meeting of the Sulphur Users, held in the afternoon of the same date, at which the directors' resolutions were ratified by a majority of those present as indicated by the list of names which you attached to your letter.

In connection with the matter of the control of the Production and distribution of sulphur material, the War Industries Board, at a meeting held recently, passed the following resolution:

‘Due to the increased demand by the Government for sulphur, in the manufacture of explosives and for other purposes, and to the increasing burdens on the rail and water transportation systems, control of the production and distribution of sulphur materials has become necessary to insure, as far as possible, an adequate supply to the Government and an equitable distribution of the surplus to other users; therefore be it

Resolved, That the War Industries Board will assume control of sulphur materials, and hereby authorizes Mr. William G. Woolfolk, Commodity Chief in Charge of Pyrites and Sulphur, to act for the Board in controlling the production and distribution of sulphur materials, availing of such voluntary assistance as he may see fit, of individuals or committees representing the producers and users of sulphur materials, and in case any producer or consumer declines to abide by the decision of the War Industries Board, commandeering orders will be issued where necessary.’

Having been charged with the responsibility of acting for the War Industries Board in controlling the production and distribution of sulphur materials, I am writing to state

that I will be glad to avail of the assistance of the committee which the Alliance has constituted by formal action.

It will be impossible for me while representing the War Industries Board to act on your committee, as you suggest. However, the personnel of such committee, to be composed, as I understand it, of Messrs. A. D. Ledoux, W. D. Huntington and C. G. Wilson, meets my full approval, and I should expect these gentlemen to be of material assistance in this matter.

I see no reason for asking you to waive the article in your by-laws which provides that the president and vice-president act as ex officio members of all committees. Any action which you take in this matter will meet my approval, always provided, of course, that the committee is not of such size as to hamper its effective operation.

I will be glad to meet your committee to arrange certain details at the earliest convenient date.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM G. WOOLFOLK.

Chemicals Division,
Sulphur-Pyrites-Alcohol Section."

The Directors of the Alliance, by resolution adopted at the meeting held June 19, 1918, named W. D. Huntington, C. G. Wilson and Augustus D. Ledoux as members of this committee, and the latter was made chairman. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That if and when the plan and program in respect of the use, control, distribution and production of sulphur-bearing materials, adopted by the Directors of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., at its meeting in New York on June 7th, 1918, and ratified by the conference of producers and consumers of sulphur-bearing materials on the same day, is approved by the War Industries Board, the committee known as the Committee on Production-Distribution-Control of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., composed of

A. D. Ledoux
C. G. Wilson
W. D. Huntington

or as committee may be changed or added to, be and is hereby authorized, instructed and empowered to organize in such manner as the committee may from time to

time deem necessary for the proper discharge of its work and duties and conformable at all times with the wishes and supervisory instruction of the War Industries Board.

This work made necessary a knowledge of all stocks of producers and consumers of both pyrites and brimstone, and embraced not only sulphuric acid manufacturers, but other principal consumers of brimstone such as sulphite pulp manufacturers, Government plants manufacturing toxic gases, rubber manufacturers, refiners of all classes of sugar, and a number of others using brimstone in their processes.

The committee took over the work of the Committee on Foreign Pyrites on August 1st, which included the tabulation of all stocks of ore and brimstone in plants equipped to burn pyrites, but which had become users of brimstone either partially or wholly. This publication has been continued until the end, the last being that for the month of November, 1918. It included stocks on hand at the beginning and end of the month, material consumed during the month, the amount in transit during the month, rate of use, and notes in respect to further requirements. All of this for Spanish, Canadian and Domestic pyrites, and also sulphur.

The Joint Office on Chemical Statistics of the War Industries Board obtained information in regard to brimstone from a number of consumers, and arrangements were made with this department to include all other consumers of brimstone not on the committee's list. This information was furnished to the committee monthly and used in allocation.

The Committee also assisted producers to market their material, particularly in connection with domestic and Canadian pyrites, a matter which gave us considerable work. We also received very many letters, reports and samples from various parties having pyrites and sulphur prospects which they desired to mine or to sell. The desire in connection with most of these seemed to be to get rid of the properties and take advantage of the necessity for sulphur material. However, the production of brimstone continued high, and there was no actual shortage which was so much talked about, but it was rather a question of transportation. There was no great national emergency making the use of any material from any distance a necessity, but through regulation and allotment the situation was fully met, and the war ended with ample sulphur materials for our purpose, should it have continued longer.

In conclusion I might say that as far as outward appearances go, and from statements of various producers and consumers made to members of the committee, it would appear that our work has been carried on in a satisfactory manner, and ends, we believe, with good feeling toward the Alliance and the committee by all concerned.

Yours very truly,

AUGUSTUS D. LEDOUX,
Chairman.

Committee on Fertilizers

Charles G. Wilson, Chairman

The work and activities of the Fertilizer Committee since the incorporation of the Chemical Alliance, in January, 1918, has largely consisted of a continuation of the work that was being done by the committee as it constituted a sub-committee of the Committee on Chemicals of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. The Fertilizer Committee was brought into being under the Advisory Commission in May, 1917, the personnel of which was:

Horace Bowker, Chairman;
A. C. Read,
Chas. F. Burroughs,
Porter Fleming,
Albert French,
W. D. Huntington,
Chas. H. MacDowell,
William Prescott,
Frederick Rayfield,
Chas. G. Wilson.

When Mr. C. H. MacDowell became permanently identified with the work of the War Industries Board as Chief of the Bureau of Chemicals, in the latter part of 1917, he soon thereafter resigned and was succeeded upon the Fertilizer Committee by Mr. DeWitt Brown, of Chicago.

When The Chemical Alliance was incorporated in January, 1918, Mr. Bowker, becoming president of The Chemical Alliance, was succeeded as chairman of the Fertilizer Committee by the undersigned, so that the personnel of the Fer-

tilizer Committee now and practically for the whole of the year 1918 has stood constituted:

Horace Bowker,
A. C. Read,
Chas. F. Burroughs,
Porter Fleming,
Albert French,
W. D. Huntington,
DeWitt Brown,
William Prescott,
Frederick Rayfield,
Chas. G. Wilson, Chairman;
J. D. Cameron Bradley, Assistant to Chm.;
John D. Toll, Secretary of the Committee.

As the best means of presenting separate topics, and for the purposes of reference, I shall briefly paragraph.

(1) Offices

The committee has maintained offices from its initial organization to date at 540 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. In the service of the committee and in the discharge of clerical duties there have been during the greater period of the life of the committee two stenographers, and for practically one year, Mr. W. W. Baker, Jr., who, upon his entering the military service, was succeeded by Mr. E. Y. Bass. No salaries were paid to any of the attaches of the Washington office except the stenographers, the balance of the force having their salaries paid by the companies on whose behalf their services were volunteered.

(2) Weekly Bulletins

The committee has published and issued weekly since May, 1917, a Weekly Bulletin, largely under the direction of Mr. John D. Toll, secretary, setting forth developments as from week to week transpiring, and generally apprising the industry from time to time of the work of the committee and as a general medium for the conveyance and communication of information which the industry would be interested in.

(3) Surveys

From time to time, and as an aid to the various departments of the Government in general, war problems as having reference to the fertilizer industry, directly or indirectly,

various surveys were made of the industry's needs and requirements, particularly as involving

(a) Phosphate rock and the amount thereof consumed during comparative periods, and likewise the amount required for the needs of the various companies monthly or quarterly or yearly, as the case might be, giving the location of factories, the storage capacity of rock for each, upon what railroads located, etc.

(b) Nitrate of soda consumption and requirements by given periods. Upon the organization of the Chemical Division of the War Industries Board the Fertilizer Committee obtained for and on account of that Division the nitrate of soda statistics of the industry, showing the amount on hand, consumed and required upon a regular monthly basis, which information was turned over to the Chemical Division of the War Industries Board for its aid and guidance in the handling of the general subject of nitrate of soda in the war program.

(c) Sulphur and pyrites. The committee, beginning in June, 1917, while acting as a sub-committee of the Chemical Committee of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, instituted a system of making regular monthly surveys of the fertilizer industry in respect of the amount of pyrites and sulphur on hand and the needs of each by the various companies. The large needs for brimstone on the part of the Government for primary war needs in its relation to munition production, became an important factor for consideration in midsummer, 1917. Due to the inability of the various fertilizer manufacturers to receive their regular quantities of pyrites for sulphuric acid-making purposes, it forced these manufacturers in a rather marked way to the use of brimstone as a substitute for pyrites. The obstacle in the way of receiving pyrites was one of ocean shipping and the inability to obtain steamships to call at Spanish ports for cargoes, due to a combination of reasons, notably the submarine menace, necessity for conserving of coal, the inability of the pyrites producers of Spain to obtain coal in a sufficient quantity to maintain their operations at anything approximating a normal way, and, finally, the very heavy increase of ocean freight rates and war risk and maritime insurance.

The Fertilizer Committee, with the hearty co-operation of the fertilizer manufacturers and the consent of the chairman

and Committee on Acids of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, and the Freeport, Texas, Sulphur Company, and the Union Sulphur Company, the two producers of brimstone, acted as an allocation body of brimstone for the various fertilizer manufacturers, by the adoption of the general plan that all fertilizer users of brimstone not having pre-war contracts with either of the sulphur companies file their orders with the Fertilizer Committee, setting forth their needs of brimstone for a period not exceeding sixty days, which were approved or disapproved, in whole or in part, as the facts and circumstances of the company filing the order might then seem to justify. If approved, the order was given to one or the other of the two sulphur companies or divided between them upon a generally stabilized price of \$22.00 per long ton F. O. B. sulphur mines. This allocation of brimstone program of the committee proceeded with the fertilizer industry until June 7, 1918, when the brimstone and pyrites situation from a war progress standpoint seemed to assume a point of some acuteness, when there was formed the Committee on Production-Control-Distribution of Sulphur-bearing Materials, advisory to the Sulphur and Pyrites Section of the War Industries Board. This committee was composed of Messrs. A. D. Ledoux, W. D. Huntington, Horace Bowker, Henry Howard and C. G. Wilson, and worked directly under Mr. W. G. Woolfolk, Chief, Sulphur and Pyrites Section, War Industries Board, upon a much more comprehensive and general plan of allocation and distribution of sulphur and pyrites than theretofore operated by the committee in respect of the fertilizer industry.

(4) United States Shipping Board

The committee was called upon from time to time during the period of its activities to present and otherwise deal with problems affecting the movement by water of brimstone, phosphate rock and other fertilizer materials. The large demand for ships to meet primary war needs occasioned the requisitioning of a number of vessels theretofore engaged in the movement of phosphate rock from the Florida mine fields to Atlantic seaboard ports. This diversion of traffic necessarily threw upon the railroads for transportation a considerable tonnage of phosphate rock which would have otherwise moved by vessel, and incidentally upon a freight rate or charge substantially higher than the pre-war rates.

The problem of ships for the movement of phosphate rock was a continually pressing one from the early summer of 1917 up to the date of the signing of the armistice in November, 1918, and at this moment matters of transportation created by the war are being dealt with and to be disposed of before normal conditions shall again obtain. It will perhaps suffice to say that the problems of transportation in general, and by water in particular, as affecting the fertilizer industry, were from the beginning of the war always serious, many times acute and frequently suggested an insuperable obstacle in the way of the industry performing that part which it was expected to play in the national program. Happily, all issues were met and for the most part satisfactorily disposed of through some method of practical solution. The committee was at all times conscious of the pressing demand upon the Shipping Board for vessels urgently needed for direct and primary war needs, and, in all the circumstances, the committee feels that the interests of the fertilizer industry were during the period of the war well cared for by the Shipping Board.

(5) Railroad Administration

The movement of fertilizer materials, embracing fuel, phosphate rock, bags, burlap, mixed goods, and generally all component ingredients in the form of raw materials were constant matters for presentation to and discussion with the Railroad Administration. Owing to the heavy movement of war materials and troops by the railroads, during the greater period of the war, large freight-producing or traffic centers, in addition to junction points, particularly east of the Mississippi River, from time to time became congested. In consequence, the practice by the Railroad Administration of declaring temporary embargoes on either in or out traffic, or both, at a given point or points (Government materials excepted), became quite common during the winter and spring of 1917-18. This being a heavy movement period for the fertilizer industry, the transportation needs of the industry in many instances were seriously involved. The Railroad Administration always recognized the importance of giving to the fertilizer industry a preferential movement, subject naturally to the paramount war needs. These embargoes and delays incident to congestions and severe winter weather and other causes brought the committee in close contact with the Railroad Administration.

The necessity for interviews upon one problem or another constantly arose, and were most frequent and numerous.

In February-March, 1918, the committee appointed at all important fertilizer-producing points a local sub-transportation committee to handle for and on the part of the industry at such points all local problems of transportation, in order the better to deal first-hand and directly with the railroad companies and local Railroad Administration officials. These sub-committees proved highly serviceable to the fertilizer industry and, we were assured, were helpful to the railroad and administration officials in the handling of fertilizer transportation problems.

The Railroad Administration early in its career instituted a movement for heavier car loading in aid of conservation of equipment. The Fertilizer Committee vigorously supported the Railroad Administration in its efforts and requests in this direction—a support which had the hearty response of the industry as a whole, with the result that cars now used in the movement of fertilizer show an increased use of space by heavier loading of, roughly, thirty per cent. over the same loadings of two years ago.

In general, the contact between the Fertilizer Committee and the Railroad Administration upon a variety of questions was constant, and as naturally incident to a heavy tonnage moving business like that of the fertilizer industry, as the very large volume of correspondence in the files of the committee in the Washington office will verify.

(6) War Trade Board

Upon the organization of the War Trade Board both import and export licenses for all fertilizer materials were necessary to be obtained before such materials could either come into the country or go out. The number of applications for licenses presented to the War Trade Board (Bureau of Imports or Exports) by the committee, for and on behalf of the various fertilizer companies involved, was very large. Each application was for the most part a matter of independent and separate consideration, and therefore the necessity for time before such application was granted or refused by the department to whom it was presented. This occasioned a constant and continuous effort on the part of the attaches of the Washington office of the Fertilizer Committee, not only as a means of following up applications,

but the obtaining of additional information in many instances, not always disclosed or capable of being so by the applications themselves.

(7) Fertilizer Administration

Under the proclamation by the President of the United States on February 26, 1918, the fertilizer industry was placed under a license, under the direct direction and supervision of the Agricultural Department, in pursuance of the provisions of the Food Control Law of August, 1917. The industry was speedily licensed in the early part of March, 1918, and so continues at this writing. Mr. W. W. Mein was appointed as assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture in charge of fertilizer control. The placing of the fertilizer industry under license created a great variety of problems that had to be met, and in consequence the contact between the Fertilizer Committee and the Fertilizer Control Administration was close and constant. Among other things, the fertilizer industry felt constrained to meet the practical demands of the Department of Agriculture to enter into what is known as the thirty-ton agreement, by which the manufacturers have obligated themselves to sell thirty tons or more of goods to a consumer or an association of consumer buyers at the same price at which they sell the merchants in the same locality, upon certain stipulated conditions mentioned in the agreement.

There arose the need for the conservation of burlap, and after a somewhat prolonged discussion and exchange of ideas and, as best could be, a survey of the general situation, the Fertilizer Administration entered an order as of September 1, 1918, forbidding the use of new burlap for fertilizer purposes when made into bags of less than two-hundred-pound sizes. This order, under date of December 12, 1918, was abrogated.

(8) Food Administration

The committee was frequently brought in contact with the Food Administration, primarily in connection with the use of cottonseed meal and sulphate of ammonia for use as fertilizer ingredients. The industry was limited both as to its use of cottonseed meal and sulphate of ammonia and in a marked way restricted as to the latter material. Moreover, the various fertilizer companies were required to

obtain a license from the Food Administration in respect of the use of cottonseed meal for sales of fertilizer ingredient purposes.

(9) Fuel Administration

A very considerable work with the Fuel Administration was made necessary, due to the needs of the fertilizer industry for fuel, particularly due to the conditions obtaining during the winter of 1917-18. This applied to the various fertilizer manufacturers as well as the phosphate mining companies.

(10) War Labor Policies Board

Contact with the War Labor Policies Board was frequent from the time of the organization of the Board and made necessary by the general labor situation, the effect of the draft law on employes, wage adjustment at various points, the migration of labor, and especially in consequence of the activities of governmental and war contract recruiting agencies. The labor situation became particularly acute in the phosphate rock mines in Tennessee during the months of August, September and October, 1918. During August-September, 1918, the Florida phosphate rock miners were organized and that industry was menaced by a threatened strike for a considerable period of time. A demand for higher wages was made, which the operators met in part, but declined the proposal of the miners for the installation of the closed shop. These negotiations covered many weeks of active work and have only been in part adjusted at this time. Upon the advice of the Fertilizer Committee, the industry throughout the country worked with the War Labor Policies Board through the U. S. Employment Agency Bureaus and generally co-operated with the Government in its labor policy.

(11) War Industries Board

Contact between the committee and the various sections of the War Industries Board was from the organization of the War Industries Board of a practically uninterrupted character. The matter of raw materials, such as nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, burlap, building materials, and the need of priorities in their movement were ever present questions of interest to the industry and submission for the consideration of the War Industries Board. The Fertilizer

Committee regularly obtained for, and delivered upon a weekly basis of report to, the Chemical Division of the War Industries Board data covering the fertilizer industry's requirements, uses and inventories of nitrate of soda. Sulphur and pyrites needs, inventories and consumption were reported regularly to the Sulphur and Pyrites Section of the Board. Moreover, the Fertilizer Committee compiled and delivered to the War Industries Board a report giving the production, capacity and plant specifications of each fertilizer acid-producing plant in the United States. Upon the whole, there was perhaps no department of the Government in the prosecution of the war with which the committee was brought into closer contact by reason of the large number of questions involved, than with the War Industries Board, inasmuch as practically all of the problems general to the industry came in for consideration, in one form or another, by one section or another of the Board, in addition to which was a very large number of matters presented through the committee on the part of individual manufacturers.

(12) Price Recommendations

Practically all of the ingredients going into complete fertilizers fell within the class of direct or indirect war needs. Many of the ingredients, notably nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, burlap, and cottonseed meal, were brought within Government stabilized prices. The committee in these circumstances deemed it advisable and accordingly adopted the plan, beginning with the fall season of 1917, of comparing costs of doing business in its various elements among the principal manufacturers, and made up in the form of a recommendation a basis of what seemed to the committee a fair and reasonable price on the various grades of complete fertilizer and acid phosphate, and submitted such recommendations to the trade at large for adoption or rejection, as the trade might be disposed. These price recommendations were laid before the Fertilizer Control Administration of the Department of Agriculture, as a matter of information, that the department might be advised of what the committee and the industry, so far as such recommendations were adopted, were doing. The fertilizer industry for the most part adopted these recommendations, merely doing so, however, as a matter of voluntary free will rather than through any form of compulsion or obligation, express or implied. The committee believed that through some such plan as this

there was presented the only intelligent basis of practical operation for the industry as a whole, if it was expected to perform the duty which the general needs of the country required of it.

In General

The foregoing in the main embraces the principal undertakings and activities of the committee from the time of its formation up to date. It is quite impossible to present in any readable form the work of a committee representing, as the Fertilizer Committee did and is now doing, a great industry such as that of fertilizer, during a period of eighteen months—and that a period of war—with all of its manifold problems and perplexities and the effort to adjust business to the conditions created by war, especially when that industry stood ever ready at all times and endeavored to give the best there was in it and to subordinate what in ordinary times might be regarded as selfish ends to the public need and welfare. In the committee's office at Washington is a great mass of correspondence that alone can suggest what in fact is but a part of the committee's work, efforts and activities. The committee held meetings from time to time for the consideration of questions of policy involving the welfare of the industry or the relation of the industry to some governmental problem, and in addition to this some one or more members of the committee were on duty at the Washington office from one to three days per week, almost without exception from the time the committee was formed to the date of this report, to the end that it is possible only to make a brief review of all that was and has been done by the committee during the last eighteen months, rather than any accurate picture of its activities as a whole.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. G. WILSON,
Chairman.

Committee on Alkalies

J. D. Pennock, Chairman

When the United States entered the World War the Soda Ash and Caustic Soda Manufacturers of the United States had practically doubled their plants between 1914 and 1917, and were exporting both products in large quantities to the Allied countries. As domestic business was also very active

and required largely increased quantities of alkali, it was difficult to supply the Government's requirements, as the manufacturers had already largely contracted for their output. Accordingly, few desired to take on Government business and it could not be done except at the sacrifice of domestic or export business. The manufacturers, however, felt it their duty to meet the call of the Government, and they did so by further increasing their plants and by restricting as far as possible domestic and export deliveries. The manufacturers agreed among themselves that each should supply for the Government needs a certain percentage, which was the percentage that his output was of the total production of the country. The products were accordingly allocated on that basis.

The manufacturers of Caustic Soda and Soda Ash who patriotically came forward to supply the Government needs were:

The Solvay Process Co.
Michigan Alkali Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
Hooker Electrochemical Co.
Columbia Chemical Co.
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.
Niagara Alkali Co.
Diamond Alkali Co.
Brown Co.
Dow Chemical Co.
Isco Chemical Co.
Oxford Paper Co.
Michigan Electrochemical Co.
Bush, Beach & Gent, Inc.
Rollin Chemical Co.
Warner-Klipstein Chemical Co.
Niagara Smelting Corp.
Champion Fibre Co.

The Alkalis Section of the original Chemical Committee and subsequently of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., from June, 1917, to the close of the War, November, 1918, allocated seventy-three (73) contracts for Caustic Soda through the War Industries Board. A number of these contracts were made directly with the Governmental Department and others with corporations manufacturing munitions. The amount of Caustic Soda allocated was

111,888 net tons, the value of which at \$3.50 per 100 pounds was \$7,832,160. On the following pages is the list of the contracts and the tonnage of each.

The Alkalis Section also allocated during the same period for Governmental Departments and for manufacturing corporations 31,507 net tons Soda Ash, the value of which at \$1.57 per 100 pounds amounted to \$989,320. Likewise below is a list of these allocations and the tonnage.

The Alkalis Section had not only the duty of supplying Alkalis but also Bleaching Powder and Liquid Chlorine at least during the early part of the War. The supplying of this product afterward became the function of the War Industries Board. The Alkalis Section supplied the Government with a total of 8,725 net tons Bleaching Powder and 4,602 net tons Liquid Chlorine. This product was furnished by the manufacturers on the same basis of allocation as the Alkalis were supplied:

Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.
Hooker Electrochemical Co.
The Mendleson Corp.
Isco Chemical Co.
Electro Bleaching Gas Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
Great Western Electrochemical Co.

In connection with this work, several meetings of the manufacturers of Soda Ash and Caustic Soda were held for the discussion of matters relating to the furnishing of Caustic and Soda Ash to the Government. These meetings were most harmonious and demonstrated a desire on the part of every manufacturer to supply the needs of the Government at a price below the market price. At the conclusion of the War, at a meeting of the Alkali manufacturers with the Ordnance Board, relative to the cancellation of contracts, it was resolved to make no claim whatsoever upon the Government for either product undelivered on contract or for equipment or plant installed for supplying the large demand of the Government.

Yours very truly,

J. D. PENNOCK,
Chairman Alkalis Section.

Caustic Soda Distribution

Contract No.	Ordered For	Amount Allocated Net Tons
1	Navy Department	3,600
3	Italian Government	2,400
5	Purchasing Bureau of Small Arms Ammunition Manufacturers	45
6	Signal Corps, U. S. Army.....	27
9	" " " "	452
11	Italian Government	800
12	Picatinny Arsenal	2
14	Signal Corps, Ordnance Dept.....	250
15	Balloon Division, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.....	1,000
16	Aetna Explosive Co.	6,850
17	Italian Government	4,800
18	Medical Department, U. S. Army.....	474
20	Newport Mining Co.....	6,100
21	Italian Government	530
22	People's Gas Light & Coke Co.....	70
27	People's Gas Light & Coke Co.....	144
24	Navy Department	270
28	War Dept. Division of American Ordnance Base Depot in France	18
29	Norwich Chemical Co.....	51
33	Delta Chemical Co.	120
34	War Dept. Division of American Ordnance Base Depot in France.....	7
36	U. S. Industrial Chemical Co.....	240
38	Pacific Mills	99
39	Balloon Production Section, Signal Corps.....	500
42	Trinity Products Co.....	120
43	The Stanley Anilin Chemical Co.....	780
45	U. S. Filling Plant.....	2
46	Newport Mining Co.....	5,850
48	Frank Hemingway, Inc.....	15
49	Navy Department	5,763
50	Gunpowder Reservation	25
51	Raw Materials Section, Procurement Div.....	1
53	DuPont Engineering Co.	500
56	Newport Mining Co.	1,000
57	U. S. Nitrate Plant No. 1, Sheffield, Ala.....	30
60	Edgewood Arsenal	75
61	Kalbfleisch Corp.	725
65	Edgewood Arsenal	360
66	Wright Chemical Corporation.....	34
72	Hercules Powder Co.	4,250
75	Newport Mining Co.	19,214
78	Hercules Powder Co.	325

Caustic Soda Distribution—Continued

Contract No.	Ordered For	Amount Allocated Net Tons
79	Edgewood Arsenal	25
80	“ “	25
81	Chemical Co. of America, Inc.....	35
83	Newport Mining Co.....	15,750
84	Air Nitrates Corp.....	150
85	The Barrett Co.	21,210
87	Edgewood Arsenal	50
91	Meridian Cellulose Co.	80
93	Edgewood Arsenal	42
95	Liberty Cotton Oil Co.....	40
96	Norwich Chemical Co.	14
98	Standard Textile Co.	37
99	Aetna Explosives Co.....	2,400
100	Tupelo Fibre Co.	40
101	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	200
102	Wright Chemical Corp.	35
103	U. S. Nitrate Plant No. 1, Sheffield, Ala.....	180
105	Du Pont Engineering Co.....	750
106	U. S. Nitrate Plant No. 1, Sheffield, Ala.....	60
107	Hercules Powder Co.	45
108	Bureau of Aircraft Production, War Dept.....	500
109	Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Treasury Dept.	50
111	Imperial Munitions Board of Ottawa.....	40
112	Humboldt Fibre Co.....	42
113	Aetna Explosives Co.....	1,050
114	U. S. Nitrate Plant No. 1, Sheffield, Ala.	100
115	Chemical Co. of America, Inc.....	40
116	U. S. Chemical Plant No. 1, Sheffield, Ala.....	100
117	Dow Chemical Co.....	500
118	Persol Chemical Co.....	30
119	U. S. Nitrate Plant No. 1, Sheffield, Ala.....	350
January 17, 1919		111,888

Soda Ash Distribution

Property No.	Ordered For	Amount Allocated Net Tons
4	Navy Department	295
5	Purchasing Bureau of Small Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers	630
10	Navy Dept. (Modoc Co.).....	200
13	“ “	50
19	Purchasing Bureau of Small Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers	14

Soda Ash Distribution—Continued

Property No.	Ordered For	Amount Allocated Net Tons
23	War Dept., Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.....	4
25	Purchase Section, Gun Division, War Dept.....	1,300
30	Design Section, Gun Division.....	20
31	Procurement Division	20
32	“ “	4,863
35	Camp Custer, Mich.	20
37	Atlas Powder Co.	2,130
40	Ordnance Dept.	27
41	Gas Defense Service.....	24
44	The Stanley Anilin Chemical Co.....	390
47	U. S. Filling Plant	28
52	Canadian Explosives Co., Ltd.	948
54	Du Pont Engineering Co.	500
55	Anglo-American Cotton Products Corp.....	1,700
58	Atlas Powder Co.....	160
59	Anglo-American Cotton Products Corp.....	170
62	Calco Chemical Co.....	30
63	Atlas Powder Co.	810
67	U. S. Nitrate Plant No. 2, Muscle Shoals, Ala....	2,450
68	Edgewood Arsenal	30
69	Du Pont Engineering Co.	1,000
70	Edgewood Arsenal	225
71	Hercules Powder Co.	3,125
73	Newport Mining Co.	489
74	Edgewood Arsenal	240
76	Humboldt Fibre Co.....	35
77	Du Pont Engineering Co.....	7,388
82	Chemical Co. of America, Inc.....	35
92	Atlas Powder Co.....	650
94	Humboldt Fibre Co.....	40
97	Standard Textile Co.....	37
104	Champion Fibre Co.....	200
110	“ “ “	1,200
January 17, 1919.		31,507

Committee on Domestic Pyrites

Chas. H. MacDowell, Chairman

This committee has no particular report to make, as about at the beginning of its activities domestic pyrites matters were taken over and included in the functions of the Committee on Production-Distribution-Control of Sulphur Materials, of which Mr. Augustus D. Ledoux is chairman.

Mr. Ledoux's report as chairman of the Production-Distribution-Control Committee practically covers the work in connection with Domestic Pyrites.

Yours very truly,

CHAS. H. MACDOWELL,
Chairman Domestic Pyrites Committee.

Committee on Dyestuffs and Intermediates

Dr. C. L. Reese, Chairman

An assessment of \$100 was made on each member to pay the expenses of the section.

Twenty-two bulletins were issued during the year, which contained items of interest and problems relating to the industry.

A joint meeting of the Dyestuffs and Intermediates Section of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., The American Dyes Institute, and American Dyestuff Manufacturers' Association was held Sept. 26, 1918. At this meeting the protection of the American dye industry was fully discussed, as well as the subject of restricting imports of dyes for a number of years after the war; the appointment of a War Service Committee to represent the dye industry as a whole, and preferred classification on the Priority List.

At a later meeting held October 4, 1918, a War Service Committee was elected. This committee consisted of six members, elected from the section committees of ten men, to work with the War Industries Board.

On November 26, 1918, at the meeting of the Dye Section of the War Industries Board with manufacturers and consumers of dye, the following resolution was adopted after a lengthy discussion:

RESOLUTION

1. WHEREAS, it is conceded that a coal-tar chemical industry is essential to the national welfare in that it furnishes the plant, the technique and the intermediate products for the manufacture of high explosives;

2. WHEREAS, the dyestuff industry is a vital, protective industry in that it is essential to the proper maintenance of our textile, leather, paper, printing ink, paint and allied industries involving upwards of two billion dollars worth of American manufactured goods per annum, the labor of upwards of two million men, and over one billion and a half of invested capital.

3. WHEREAS, the coal-tar and dyestuff industry and allied industries having an outlet in dyestuffs, as at present established in the United States, has been built up under the stress and exigencies of war conditions, involving the investment of upwards of two hundred millions of dollars of capital.

4. WHEREAS, the production of dyes is highly essential to the economic well-being and comfort of the entire American people, in that color is a vital necessity in almost every phase of domestic life, as evidenced by the intense interest the American public has manifested in the development of the dyestuff industry.

5. WHEREAS, owing to the necessities of war the first attention of the dyestuff industry has been mainly focussed on the production of dyes for Government use in the coloring of goods for the army and navy.

6. WHEREAS, the existence of the newly-formed coal-tar and dyestuff industry in this country is in great danger of being destroyed by the uncontrolled importation of great amounts of German coal-tar products through the ruthless methods as practiced by the Germans under pre-war conditions;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that efficient measures be taken for the maintenance of the dyestuff industry in this country, by the institution of a proper system of licensing imports or by the imposition of a sufficient tariff, or both, to properly safeguard the American industry from foreign competition.

The same resolution as above was passed at a conference of the various War Service Committees at Atlantic City, December 4, 5 and 6.

Considerable assistance was given the members of this section during the war in regard to priority rating and obtaining listing on the Preference List, also in other matters affecting dyestuffs and intermediates.

This section has also done a great deal of work with the War Industries Board and other governmental departments regarding best interests of the dyestuff industry.

Respectfully submitted,

DYESTUFFS SECTION

CHARLES L. REESE, Chairman.

J. M. MATTHEWS, Secretary.

Committee on Miscellaneous Chemicals**A. G. Rosengarten, Chairman**

During the past year fourteen bulletins have been issued by this Section. These bulletins appear to cover all items of interest concerning the activities of this Section.

From April 1, 1918, until September 23, 1918, Mr. Eugene T. Connolly acted as secretary of this committee in conjunction with the Acids Committee. Mr. Connolly relinquished this position about that date to enter the service of the United States.

The members of the Miscellaneous Chemical Section were assessed \$100 each. All told, \$2,800 was collected from its members, of which \$1,250 was paid the treasurer of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., this being the sum which had been assessed the Miscellaneous Chemical Section by the Board of Directors of The Chemical Alliance, Inc. In addition to this, \$200 was paid to Mr. W. D. Huntington, chairman of the Committee on Acids, as the Miscellaneous Chemical Section's share of Mr. Connolly's salary.

No charges were made by the members of the committee or its chairman for expenses, traveling or otherwise, in connection with the work of The Chemical Alliance, Inc.

The following is the financial statement of this Section:

Receipts	
Assessments collected	\$2,800.00
Interest Phila. Trust Co.....	8.08
	<hr/>
	\$2,808.08
Expenditures:	
Treasurer Alliance (Section Assessment).....	1,250.00
W. D. Huntington (Connolly's salary), Chairman Acids Committee.....	200.00
	<hr/>
	1,450.00
Balance in Bank	1,358.08
	<hr/>
	\$2,808.08

Respectfully submitted,

A. G. ROSENGARTEN,
Chairman.

Committee on Electrochemicals**F. A. Lidbury, Chairman**

The Board of Directors of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., decided prior to the general meeting held in New York at the beginning of 1918, in view of the fact that matters relating to the electrolytic alkali industry would have to be handled, partly at any rate, in conjunction with the work of the Alkalis Section, that the electrolytic alkali industry be assigned to the Alkalis Section. The chairman of the Electrochemicals Section pointed out at that time that it was doubtful whether any good purpose would be served by continuing the Electrochemicals Section as a distinct section, and at a later meeting of the Board of Directors he suggested that the Electrochemicals Section be dissolved and its membership assigned to the Miscellaneous Chemicals Section. The board requested, however, that the Section be continued for the time being, in view of the possibility that questions might arise, for instance, in regard to power supply, which could be most advantageously dealt with if the Section was continued; it being informally agreed at the time that should no problems arise which could best be handled by the continuance of the Electrochemicals Section, it would be abolished.

The chairman of the Electrochemicals Section now begs to report that no work has been found for the Section Committee to carry out, other than the issuance of bulletins of a general nature; that there exists between the constituent members of the Electrochemicals Section little common ground except that electric power forms a principal raw material; and that this (particularly in view of the fact that of those industries popularly known as "electrochemical", only a few are grouped in the Electrochemicals Section of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., and some of the largest ones, being primarily metallurgical in their nature, are not associated with The Chemical Alliance, Inc., at all), by no means constitutes sufficient ground for the segregation of the present members of the Electrochemicals Section.

In view of the foregoing, the chairman of the Electrochemicals Section renews his suggestion that the Section be dissolved and that such of the constituent members as desire to continue their membership in The Chemical Alliance, Inc., be reassigned to the Miscellaneous Chemicals Section.

Yours very sincerely,

F. A. LIDBURY,
Chairman.

Committee on Acids

W. D. Huntington, Chairman

In accordance with the action taken by the directors of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., on December 18th, 1918, the following report is submitted of the activities of the Acids Section from the time of its organization to date.

Organization

At a meeting of the Acids Section, held on February 6, 1918, the following members were appointed to act on the committee:

Chas. F. Burroughs, F. S. Royster Guano Company
Chas. M. Butterworth, Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.
S. B. Fleming, International Agricultural Corp.
J. M. Goetchius, General Chemical Company
W. D. Huntington, Davison Chemical Company
J. H. D. Rodier, Grasselli Chemical Company.

This committee met the same day and elected W. D. Huntington as chairman.

A few months later the resignation of Mr. J. M. Goetchius was accepted, because of his decision to enter the Government service, and we elected to fill his place Mr. Albert W. Hawkes, of the General Chemical Company, who has served with the committee ever since.

Arrangements were immediately completed for the opening of an office in the new Interior Building, Washington, D. C., and assistance employed to help carry on the work. The committee was fortunate in having secured the services of Eugene T. Connolly for several months until he enlisted in the army.

Bulletins

The committee has issued a weekly bulletin reporting its activities and matters of interest to the industry. This has been sent to all members of the Acids Section and to Government officials.

Meetings

The committee has held on an average of two meetings every month since its organization. There have been two meetings of the entire Acids Section. The first meeting of this kind was held on September 6th, 1918, at Atlantic City, and the other on November 19th, 1918, at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Atlantic City Meeting

The majority of the members were present at this meeting and there were also several Government representatives.

The particular items considered were:

1. Questionnaires
2. Payment for Materials Shipped
Against Government Contracts
3. Embargoes
4. Priorities
5. Fixing of Prices.

A complete statement of the work the committee has done was submitted and was followed by the passing of a Resolution to the effect "That after hearing the report of the Acids Committee covering its work and activities since its formation, that it has both represented the acid manufacturers and the Government well, and therefore, served the purpose of its organization," and it was unanimously voted:

"That the members of the Acids Section are satisfied to leave the representation of their affairs in Washington in the hands of the committee for such action as it deems wise in connection with future prices and other governmental matters."

Meeting—New Willard Hotel

This meeting was very largely attended by members of the Acids Section and also a number of Government officials.

Mr. Charles H. MacDowell, director of the Chemicals Division of the War Industries Board, and Mr. Albert R. Brunner, Chief of the Acids and Heavy Chemicals Section (Chemicals Division) of the War Industries Board, were present, and they both addressed the meeting, which was called primarily to consider the question of prices on acids, and to give all members of the Acids Section an opportunity to express their approval or disapproval of the prices that had been fixed for the last quarter of 1918, and to offer suggestions in order to guide the committee in their conferences with the price-fixing body when the question was taken up as to prices for the first quarter of 1919.

As this meeting followed only a few days after the signing of the Armistice—matters pertaining to the reconstruction period were given careful consideration.

(1) A resolution was passed urging that the Government take immediate action to discontinue the operation of sulphuric and nitric acid plants, constructed by or for the Government for the purpose of the present war.

(2) A resolution was passed urging the continuation of the War Industries Board at least through the first quarter of 1919.

(3) A resolution was passed urging the continuance of price-fixing, at least through the first quarter of 1919.

Finances

The committee has made two assessments against the members of the Committee on Acids. The first assessment was made in March, 1918, and the second in November, 1918. The funds have been used to defray the expenses of the committee in attending meetings, and expenses in connection with the Washington office.

The committee has a balance of approximately \$5,000 in the Treasury today.

Committee Activities

A brief summary of the activities of the committee is submitted as follows:

1. The elimination of a large number of conflicting questionnaires—which required a great deal of time and caused considerable annoyance, and which resulted in giving no one information of any particular value.

2. The purchase, by the War Department, of 500 tank cars—at the earnest solicitation of the committee.

3. Arrangement with the War Department for prompt payment of invoices—which, prior to the time the matter was taken up, had been very seriously delayed.

4. H. R. bill No. 10069. This bill, passed in its original form, would have resulted very seriously in its effect upon the chemical and munition industries, because of the fact that it provided that any manufacturer who knowingly attempted to dump waste acid into any navigable stream or tributary thereof, would be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to fine and imprisonment.

The bill was followed carefully through Congress with the result that the objectionable clause was finally eliminated

and the matter left with instructions to the Secretary of War to make further investigation and report back at a later date.

5. Joint conference of Acid and Fertilizer Committees—following a request made by the War Industries Board for information as to what extent producers of sulphuric acid could curtail shipments to less-essential industries in order to supply the Government's requirements to munition manufacturers. At a joint conference a resolution was passed and the president of the Chemical Alliance, Inc., was authorized to advise the War Industries Board that the committees, after careful consideration, found that they could, by increasing production and by curtailing from less-essential industries, deliver practically the full tonnage the War Industries Board felt at that time would be required.

6. Arrangements were made with the Ordnance Department whereby contracts of buying and selling acid for the Government's need through direct contracts with the Government were to a certain extent eliminated, and arrangements made by which contracts were made direct between the producer and the consumer. This arrangement resulted in the elimination of a great deal of duplicate billing and red tape.

7. Elimination of embargoes on acid shipments and raw materials—resulting in much more prompt movement of such materials.

8. Frequent conferences with members of the War Industries Board and the Price-Fixing Committee, which resulted in the establishing of fixed prices on Government purchases as well as private purchases for the third and fourth quarters of 1918.

To prepare for these conferences the committee went very carefully into the detail of the cost of producing sulphuric acid and nitric acids and as a result of such an investigation made its recommendations to the Price-Fixing Committee.

While the prices as finally fixed were not entirely satisfactory to the entire industry, the committee feels that it used its best efforts to obtain fair prices for the industry.

10. Since the signing of the Armistice the committee has held several important meetings to consider the settlement of claims brought about through the cancellation or termination of contracts.

At the last meeting of the committee, it was unanimously agreed that a recommendation be made at the annual meeting of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., to the effect that the Alliance should be continued and that a Committee on Acids should also continue operation, at least until adjustments have been made for claims on contracts which have been terminated and until the Government has made disposition of the large stocks of sulphuric and nitric acids on hand at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

W. D. HUNTINGTON,
Chairman.

Committee on By-Products of Coal and Gas

D. W. Jayne, Chairman

Responding to your request for report covering the work of this Section of the Chemical Alliance, I have to report that the Section as a whole, as well as the committee of the Section, have not been very active during its life. There were several factors contributing to the cause of this inactivity; the principal one, however, in my estimation, being the fact that the shortage of the products for the manufacture of high explosives (which were those with which this Section was principally concerned), were shown during the preliminary work of the Committee on Chemicals, Council of National Defense, to be insufficient for the War Department's requirements, and therefore special sections of the Ordnance Department were formed which exclusively handled many of these matters, and there was therefore less need for the Section to carry on constructive work in view of the fact that the Ordnance Department had its own men familiar with the subject.

While the chairman of the Section conferred many times with the various departments, there were no occasions where the whole Section was called on to confer.

In several cases questions of specifications of materials were gone into and opinion secured from the Section on specifications proposed by the War Department. I regret that the work of the Section was not more definite and constructive in character.

Respectfully submitted,

D. W. JAYNE,
Chairman,
Section on By-Products of Coal and Gas.

Conclusion

The reports of the various Section chairmen give an excellent idea of the nature and extent of the activities of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., and the value of the organization in co-operating with Governmental departments in the solution of the many war problems that confronted both the Government and chemical manufacturers.

Every committee is to be congratulated on the unselfish work and devotion of its members to the cause of winning the war. They have given generously of their time and experience for the benefit of the country.

As to the work of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., it may not be amiss to include as a part of the review of the activities of the work of the organization the following letters from B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board; Chas. H. MacDowell, Director of the Chemical Division, War Industries Board; A. R. Brunner, Chief of Acids and Heavy Chemical Section, Chemical Division, War Industries Board, and Lawrence Bennett, secretary of the War Trade Board.

UNITED STATES WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

BERNARD M. BARUCH, *Chairman*
Washington

December 5, 1918.

MR. HORACE BOWKER, President,
The Chemical Alliance, Inc.,
Woodward Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: At the close of the activities of the War Industries Board, it is but simple justice to express our appreciation and gratitude for the loyal support given us by the industries of the nation.

As chairman of the Board, I offer on behalf of my associates and myself a tribute of thanks to the patriotism and devotion shown by the entire commercial body of America. Its members have made service, and not profit, their rule. They have shown a desire to subordinate self and exalt public interest, and to this readiness to make sacrifices in the common cause has largely been due whatever success we may

have been able to attain. I would be doing the industries in America an injustice if I did not make this acknowledgment.

May I express the hope that this same spirit may continue in times of peace, so that problems affecting all may be approached in the same spirit of helpful co-operation that has prevailed during the period of the war.

May I, through you, send this message of gratitude to you and to your loyal co-workers in the great industry which you have so ably represented.

Sincerely yours,

BERNARD M. BARUCH.

THE CHEMICAL ALLIANCE, INC.
2 Rector Street, New York

December 26, 1918.

BERNARD M. BARUCH, Esq.,
Chairman, War Industries Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Baruch: On my own behalf and on behalf of my associates in The Chemical Alliance, Inc., permit me to express my deep appreciation of your letter of December 5th (which has just come to hand). It is indeed gratifying to learn that you regarded our work as helpful to you and as of importance in the conduct of the war.

I am sure that I express the unequivocal and sincere view of my associates when I say that we regard your work and the work of the War Industries Board as having been second to none in importance in winning the war. It has likewise been a source of pleasure to all of us to have been associated with you personally, and I am sure that our remembrance of you will be a pleasant memory which will endure for all time.

With best personal regards and wishing you the compliments of the season,

Yours faithfully,

HORACE BOWKER.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD
Washington

December 20, 1918.

MR. HORACE BOWKER, President,
The Chemical Alliance, Inc.,
Woodward Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bowker: Mr. Baruch desired to express to you as President of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., his personal feeling of appreciation of all that you and your associates have done to help in solving the many difficult problems involved in the war program.

In passing his expression of appreciation along to you, may I add, as Chief of the Commodity Section, the feeling of deep appreciation on the part of the members of that Section, who came in such close contact with you and the members of the industry. We shall always carry with us in future years the memory of it as typical of the patriotism and self-sacrifice shown by the business interests of the country in support of the Government throughout the critical times that have just ended.

With further expression of my personal regard and best wishes to you.

Very truly yours,

ALBERT R. BRUNKER,
Chief, Acids and Heavy Chemicals Section
Chemicals Division.

THE CHEMICAL ALLIANCE, INC.
2 Rector Street, New York

December 26, 1918.

ALBERT R. BRUNKER, Esq.,
Chief, Acids and Heavy Chemicals Section,
Chemicals Division,
War Industries Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bruncker: On my own behalf and on behalf of my associates in The Chemical Alliance, Inc., I beg to thank you most sincerely for your letter of December 20th, expressing your and Mr. Baruch's appreciation of the work of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., during the period of the war. Permit me, in this connection, to express on my own behalf and on behalf of my associates our warm admiration

of the splendid work done by the Chemical Division of the War Industries Board, and particularly of your own Section. It was a distinct pleasure to all of us to come in contact with you, and I am sure we will all of us carry the memory of this contact for years to come.

Permit me personally to say that I regard my contact with you as having formed the basis of a friendship and I shall hope that, as opportunity affords, you will look me up from time to time and that you will afford me the pleasure of looking you up.

With kind regards and wishing you the best of New Years,
I am,

Yours faithfully,

HORACE BOWKER.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD
Washington

December 30, 1918.

From: CHARLES H. MACDOWELL,
Director, Chemicals Division.

To: MR. HORACE BOWKER, Pres.,
Chemical Alliance, Inc.,
2 Rector Street, New York City.

1. In closing up the work of the Chemicals Division of the War Industries Board, I want to thank you and the Alliance membership for the splendid co-operation extended at all times to the Division in carrying on its work. The chemical industries of the country have acted splendidly and have gone through 100 per cent. plus on every demand made upon them by the Government and by the Allies in carrying on the war, and everyone connected with the Chemicals Division and with the various War Boards speak in the highest praise of the co-operation secured from the chemical industries through the Alliance.

2. I am hopeful that the activities of the Alliance will be extended through the coming year, as the War Department and the Navy will no doubt want to make use of their services in closing up the work of their departments, and in the disposal of materials accumulated.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

CHARLES H. MACDOWELL,
Director, Chemicals Division.

THE CHEMICAL ALLIANCE, INC.
2 Rector Street, New York

February 1st, 1919.

MR. C. H. MACDOWELL, Director,
Chemicals Division,
War Industries Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. MacDowell: On behalf of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., its directors and members, I beg to thank you for your valued letter of December 30th, 1918, expressing your appreciation of the work of The Chemical Alliance, Inc. I am sure it will be particularly gratifying to the members of the Alliance to realize that your Division of the War Industries Board (through which the Alliance functioned most largely) feels that the Alliance met the demands placed upon us on, as you express it, an "100%" basis.

Since the receipt of your letter, The Chemical Alliance, Inc., has held its Second Annual Meeting and in response to the requests of the War Department, the War Trade Board, and having in mind your own views, have decided to continue on at least until such time as all pressing reconstruction problems have been disposed of.

With very kind regards, believe me

Yours faithfully,

HORACE BOWKER.

WAR TRADE BOARD
Washington

January 30, 1919.

MR. HORACE BOWKER, President,
The Chemical Alliance, Inc.,
No. 2 Rector Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir: Pursuant to the directions of the Board, I transmit to you herewith a certified copy of resolutions adopted by the Board on January 16, 1919.

Very truly yours,

SHELTON HALE,
Assistant Secretary.

WAR TRADE BOARD

RESOLUTIONS OF JANUARY 16, 1919.

Resolved that the War Trade Board hereby extend their thanks to The Chemical Alliance, Incorporated, and to its officers, members and employes, for the valuable services which they have rendered to the War Trade Board during the war; and the War Trade Board do hereby further express their full appreciation of the able, efficient and conscientious manner in which said organization, its officers, members and employes, have co-operated with the Bureau of Imports in the administration of the Import Regulations of the War Trade Board;

Further Resolved that the Secretary of the Board is hereby instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to The Chemical Alliance, Incorporated.

I Hereby Certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of resolutions duly adopted by the War Trade Board at a meeting thereof, duly called and held on the sixteenth day of January, 1919.

LAWRENCE BENNETT,
Secretary of War Trade Board.

January 29, 1919.

THE CHEMICAL ALLIANCE, INC.
2 Rector Street, New York

Feb. 10th, 1919.

MR. SHELTON HALE, Assistant Secretary,
War Trade Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 30th ult. received enclosing certified copy of resolutions passed by the War Trade Board on January 16th, expressing appreciation of the work done by The Chemical Alliance, Inc. I need hardly say that these resolutions will be highly prized by the officers, directors and members of the Alliance.

I am transmitting the resolutions to our secretary, to be read at the next meeting of the Board of Directors and to be spread on the minutes of the meeting. Let me say,

on behalf of the Alliance, that all of its relations with the War Trade Board have been of the pleasantest and most satisfactory character.

Yours very truly,

HORACE BOWKER,
President.

Officers—1919

At the second annual meeting of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., held in New York, January 23, 1919, the Electrochemicals Section was merged with the Miscellaneous Chemicals Section. The officers and Directors elected were as follows:

Officers

President—Horace Bowker, New York City.

Vice President—Henry Howard, Boston, Mass.

Treasurer—J. D. Cameron Bradley, Boston, Mass.

Secretary—John D. Toll, Philadelphia.

Directors

Horace Bowker (*ex officio*), New York City.

G. R. Cushman (Chm. Insecticides), New York City.

Henry Howard (*ex officio*), Boston, Mass.

E. R. Grasselli (at large), Cleveland, Ohio.

Robert W. Griffith (Chm. Tanning Extracts), Canton, N. C.

Chas. H. Herty (at large), New York City.

A. W. Hawkes (at large), New York City.

W. D. Huntington (Chm. Acids), Baltimore, Md.

D. W. Jayne (Chm. By-Products of Coal and Gas), New York City.

A. D. Ledoux (Chm. Foreign Pyrites), New York City.

C. H. MacDowell (Chm. Domestic Pyrites and Sulphur), Chicago, Ill.

Donald McKesson (Chm. Miscellaneous Chemicals), New York City.

A. J. Marcuse (Chm. Disinfectants), New York City.

J. D. Pennock (Chm. Alkalis), Syracuse, N. Y.

C. L. Reese (Chm. Dyestuffs and Intermediates), Wilmington, Del.

Chas. G. Wilson (Chm. Fertilizers), Richmond, Va.

L. H. Atkinson (at large, Chm. Foreign Trade Committee), New York City.

Continuance of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., as a Permanent Organization

At the second annual meeting of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., held in New York, January 23, 1919, the following resolution was passed:

Resolutions Adopted

WHEREAS, The United States is still legally in a state of war with the Central Powers of Europe, and,

WHEREAS, The officers of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., have been requested both by the War Department and the War Trade Board to maintain and continue The Chemical Alliance, Inc., and all of its War Service Committees during the present emergency and as an assisting body to the War Service Executive Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and,

WHEREAS, A tremendous amount of time and effort have been expended in bringing together The Chemical Alliance, Inc., and moulding it into an effective quasi-governmental agency, all of which would be lost by disbanding now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That irrespective of what course may seem best when the war emergency has ceased, The Chemical Alliance, Inc., should and will be continued until further action by its members.

Statement of Board of Directors

In connection with the above resolution, and at the same time, the Board of Directors issued the following statement:

This resolution defines the main reasons, which were uppermost in the minds of the members at that time, for the continuance of the organization.

We are now daily approaching the time when a treaty of peace will be signed, but notwithstanding this fact there are many real and important reasons why the value of this organization should not be lost by disbanding when the war need for it ceases.

We have already, through continuing the organization, assisted in a high degree in having the incompleting contract validation legislation enacted into a law by Congress at the session just ended.

The organization is applying itself assiduously to the question of salvaging the chemicals now in the hands of the Government or under its direction, so as to yield the Government a maximum return for such material and cause industry the least possible damage through unintelligent marketing and distribution of such chemicals.

Aside from the purposes discussed at the annual meeting and those briefly summarized above, there are many ways in which this organization can serve a most useful purpose in the after-the-war period and normal peace times as evidenced from the following:

1. England, France, Germany, and many other powerful nations have such organizations representing the various industries as a whole and known as their boards of trade, etc., which are recognized by the Government and act in almost a quasi-governmental way whenever there are questions up for consideration by the Government affecting those industries. The United States certainly must be equipped with the same type of organizations having the facilities to deal with similar subjects as related to this country. Subjects which are everybody's business usually prove to be nobody's business, unless you have the power of organization and the responsibility is placed upon certain committees in such an organization to keep track of the developments in subjects assigned to them for their consideration.

2. The Department of Commerce, with the consent of the President of the United States, is inaugurating a new system of working with industry, to the end that products may be standardized, methods of doing business may be standardized and the industry stabilized in order that competition may be carried on in an intelligent way and not be of the ruinous type. The Railroad Administration, Tariff Commission, and Shipping Board are all looking for com-

prehensive information and assistance to guide them in their efforts to assist industry to a normal basis of operations. How can the general situation regarding chemicals be better handled in conjunction with these various Government forces and departments than by an organization in existence, which has required practically two years of hard work to build and the members of which are two years further along in extending confidence to one another than they could possibly be in a new organization?

3. An organization such as this will undoubtedly prove to be a very valuable medium in furnishing to its members information, with reference to patents, both foreign and domestic, and, as a body, to confer with the Patent Office as to the best methods for handling foreign and enemy alien patents, both now and in the future.

4. If Congress itself is desirous of obtaining complete information bearing on the chemical industry, such an organization as this would be the best possible instrumentality to furnish the facts from an unbiased standpoint, having at heart the interest and welfare of the industry as a whole rather than that of the individual corporation.

5. Great good has come in the past few months from representative associations of producers in certain lines of industry meeting with similar associations representing the consuming industry to the end that certain standards, methods of cost accounting, etc., have been decided upon which were fair and satisfactory to both associations. It was only through the fact that these representative bodies existed and could be brought together quickly that such favorable results were accomplished. Organizations of this kind in the future will undoubtedly have many opportunities of legally co-operating to the mutual benefit of their respective members and by a better understanding of the needs and requirements of the producers and consumers avoid doing through ignorance those things injurious to the whole general situation.

6. The Chemical Alliance, Inc., embracing practically all branches of the chemical industry, was selected as being better equipped than any other organization to investigate the foreign trade situation, as related to the position of this country in the world's markets on the cessation of the war. From the unselfish standpoint we have served a very useful purpose in providing chemical statistics which will be used by the United States Government at the Peace Conference in an endeavor to see that American interests are properly protected. The figures so prepared embrace a compilation covering practically the world's field on exports and imports of chemicals, and suggestions of material importance and value have been and will be made in conjunction with those figures for use at Paris. Without the organization we could not have accomplished this, and without such an organization we cannot hope to keep in touch with the activities of similar organizations in the other large producing and consuming countries, nor can we expect to be in a position to keep posted individually on the effect of the war in foreign countries and on the markets in those countries. The method of conducting business in the post-war period is bound to be materially different from that in vogue in the pre-war period, or the war period itself, hence an organization of power should be able to size up these changed methods promptly and thereby afford its individual members the benefits of quick information and light on the subject.

7. The value of organization is evidenced by benefits which have come to the iron and steel industry through the Iron and Steel Institute, and the fertilizer industry through the National Fertilizer Association and the Soil Improvement Committee, and to the heavy chemical manufacturers through the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, all of which organizations have been in existence for a number of years. Their members have thus had the opportunity of understanding one another and a feeling of confidence has been created through continual contact, which is a valuable asset to any group of manufacturers.

8. It is the intention of the present officers and Board of Directors of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., to extend an invitation to the heads of various government departments, such as the Department of Commerce, Tariff Commission, Shipping Board, etc., to attend the various Board meetings, Section meetings, and organization meetings from time to time, and suggest to us ways in which the organization can be of service to them in their efforts to solve the problems which at present are annoying and disturbing to industry and many of which work unfair hardships which should be corrected.

Activities for 1919

Several meetings of the Board of Directors of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., were held in the early part of 1919, the principal business being the consideration and disposition of the Work of the Special Foreign Trade Committee.

The activities of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., were covered in an address by President Bowker at the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of The National Fertilizer Association, held at New London, Conn., June 23-27, 1919. The address was as follows:

Address of President Bowker

"I have been requested by President Huntington to make a report of the activities of The Chemical Alliance since July 1st, 1918, and will touch briefly on the various subjects in the order of their occurrence. I will not stop here to tell you what the Alliance is, or what it stands for, as I think these points are quite clear in the minds of all of you. However, I want to say a few words, first, in regard to certain new committees and sections which were formed during the past year, and later I will proceed to enumerate our various activities during this period, which may be divided into two distinct sections: First, the problems having direct bearing on the war, covering the period up to the signing of the armistice; and second, the post-war problems which have arisen since the termination of actual hostilities.

Government Control of Sulphur

“Owing to the increased demand by the Government for sulphur in the manufacture of war necessities and for other purposes, and also because of the difficulties incident to rail and water transportation, the War Industries Board assumed control of sulphur materials early in July, 1918, and William G. Woolfolk was authorized to act for the Board, in controlling production and distribution of same. He selected the Chemical Alliance to aid him in this work, and the Alliance formed a special committee therefor, known as the Committee on Production, Distribution and Control of Sulphur Materials. This committee was organized in July, 1918, and took over most of the work of the Committee on Foreign Pyrites about August 1st, at which time the operations of the latter committee practically terminated. Funds remaining in the treasury of the Foreign Pyrites Committee were turned over to the general Alliance fund. In order to defray the expenses of the new P. D. C. Committee, a tax of two cents per ton was levied on all brimstone and pyrites allocated by the committee, which tax was withdrawn about the time the armistice was signed. The work consisted of the tabulation of all stocks of ore and brimstone in plants equipped to burn pyrites, but which had become users of brimstone; to assist producers to market their material, particularly in connection with domestic and Canadian pyrites and, in general, to co-operate with the section on Sulphur-Pyrites of the Chemical Division of the War Industries Board. The work was carried on in a most efficient manner and to the complete satisfaction of all concerned, great credit for which is due A. D. Ledoux, chairman of the committee, and W. D. Huntington and C. G. Wilson, who were associated with him in the work.

New Sections Organized

“Under the heading of “new sections,” I might state that three have been found during the past year, namely, The Tanning Extract, The Insecticides, and The Disinfectants Sections. Mr. MacDowell announced at the September 18th meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alliance, that a Tanning Extract Association had been formed and that he had recommended to them that they affiliate with The Chemical Alliance. An effort was later made to induce the tanning extract manufacturers and the Dyewood Extract Association to combine and enter the Alliance as a

single unit, or, if that were not feasible, at least to join as separate sections. The Dyewood Extract Association later reported that they did not care to join the Alliance at that time, and the tanning extract manufacturers came in alone. On November 26th, the manufacturers of disinfectants and insecticides met and decided in favor of joining the Alliance, a disinfectants and an insecticides section having been previously authorized. These two sections were accordingly organized, and are now functioning along with the other sections of the Alliance.

"I will now pass to the major matters that controlled our attention in the months prior to the signing of the armistice.

Study of Labor Conditions

"At the July 10th meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Connolly reported that in a conference with Mr. Perkins, of the War Labor Policies Board, an expression of opinion from manufacturers was invited, regarding remedying the labor situation. As a result, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Reese and Hawkes, was appointed to confer with the War Labor Policies Board on labor matters pertaining to the industry and to present constructive views of manufacturers. At that meeting I submitted a report on labor conditions based upon information furnished by the section chairmen, which report was later approved and submitted to the War Industries Board. Mr. Howard raised the question of the advisability of removing the rule restricting Mexican labor so as to include chemical and fertilizer plants, and it was also suggested that the matter of importing Chinese labor be looked into.

"One of the matters that gave us very much concern was the priorities situation. At first this was more or less confused, and after considerable discussion it was ultimately learned that each concern would be required to fill out P. L. form No. 1 to secure priority certificates. It was later brought out that these certificates might have some influence in securing deferred classification in the draft for essential employees.

Trained Workers in the Draft

"While on the subject of the draft, I wish to state that at the September 18th meeting, Lieut.-Col. Conkling, of the Provost Marshal General's office, set forth points regarding deferred classification, and mentioned consequent changes in the draft questionnaire. He also made general recom-

mendations to employers and explained the operation of the draft law.

"To offset the general shortage of trained workers brought about by the Selective Service Act, and also to meet the increased demands of industry, it was mentioned at the December 18th meeting of the Board of Directors that there were many pharmaceutical clerks who could be utilized as trained workmen and chemists. For the purpose of getting in touch with these men, a list of druggists was made available to all members of the Alliance.

"This briefly covers our activities up to the termination of hostilities, except that perhaps I should say a word in regard to the Chemical Alliance pamphlet. After careful consideration, the printing and distribution of the booklet, setting forth the history and organization of the Alliance, was authorized. Copies were furnished the section chairmen for distribution to the members of their respective sections, and copies were also sent to Government agencies with whom the Alliances came in contact.

"I will now pass to the principal questions that confronted us after the signing of the armistice.

The Chemical Industry at the Peace Conference

"At the November 20th meeting of the Board of Directors, it was suggested that, as the chemical industry was such an important one, it ought to receive consideration at the time of the peace conference. This was expressed as the consensus of the opinion of the board, and accordingly a resolution was passed recommending that one or more representatives well versed in the chemical industry accompany the United States peace commissioners in an advisory capacity, which resolution was forwarded to Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, with request that he present it to President Wilson. In conformity with these recommendations, Charles H. MacDowell was designated to represent the chemical industries at the peace conference. The various section chairmen were asked to hold themselves in readiness to submit to Mr. MacDowell any information which might be necessary in connection with this work, and, accordingly, in February, he called for data regarding the chemical industry, essential in the discussion of peace problems. These data have no doubt been of considerable assistance in enabling the peace commissioners to formulate American policy in respect to the chemical industry.

Post-War Work of the Alliance

"At the January 22d and 23d meetings, the matter of continuance of the Alliance was brought up, and after considerable discussion on the part of the Board of Directors and of the members, it was unanimously decided that we continue our operations. Although actual hostilities had ceased, the war technically was not over and it was pointed out that the Government would have as much need of assistance from organized industry during the reconstruction period as it had during the war. There were three major matters to which the Alliance still had to give attention: first, the validation of informal contracts; second, the salvaging of surplus war material; and third, consideration of possible combination for foreign trade under the Webb-Pomerene Act. I will touch on the first and second of these, but will leave the matter of combination for foreign trade for later mention.

"Many informal contracts had been closed during the war against which the Government could not make payments, under a ruling of the Treasury Department. This matter was of prime importance to many of our members and the Alliance was asked to support remedial legislation then under consideration. You all undoubtedly know that our efforts in this direction met with ultimate success.

"As was to be expected, after the termination of active hostilities, the War Department had considerable surplus war material on hand which, if thrown on the market indiscriminately, might considerably upset conditions in the industries interested. In order to avoid this the department agreed not to salvage any of its war material without first conferring with the industries concerned, and, as a result, mutually satisfactory arrangements have since been made to market these stocks.

"At the February 19th meeting, the question of maintaining the Washington offices was taken up, but as this, too, is a matter I wish to go over in detail later, I will refrain from further comment at this time.

The History of the Alliance

"There is another work worthy of mention that I wish to speak of here, namely, the historical report of our activities. Each of the section chairmen has been requested to report the activities of his section since formation, and a

historical report based on these data has been prepared, and will shortly be printed and distributed to members of the Alliance, to the Historical Bureau of the General Staff of the War Department, to Mr. MacDowell, of the War Industries Board, to members of the Senate and House, and to Government and State officials and to others who may be interested. This now brings us to the two remaining subjects, to which I desire to call your particular attention.

Combinations for Foreign Trade

“First, the matter of combination for foreign trade. The question of forming some sort of co-operative organization under the Webb-Pomerene Act, to dispose of surplus production, and to develop foreign trade, was brought up at the January 22d meeting of the Board of Directors with the result that a Foreign Trade Committee was ordered created for the purpose of making a study of the matter, and submitting a concrete plan of organization with statistics. Accordingly, the Alliance sponsored a Foreign Trade Committee then operating under the supervision of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, and an arrangement was later made whereby the expense of preparing the report of this committee would be borne equally by the National Fertilizer Association, the Manufacturing Chemists Association and The Chemical Alliance, Inc.

“After considerable study on the part of Lloyd H. Atkinson, chairman, B. Herstein, in charge of the statistical work, and D. J. Lyne on the legal section, together with the associated members of the committee, a complete report in three parts was submitted on April 22d to the members of these three organizations.

“As you have received this report together with a synopsis of the essential features of same, I will not go into detail regarding the present plan of organization, all of which is undoubtedly clear in your minds by this time. On April 30th, a meeting of the Board of Directors was held to form a possible nucleus, favorably inclined to organization, but due to the fact that practically none of the directors had had an opportunity to study the reports, it was impossible to secure an idea as to the trend of sentiment. I have since had a very careful analysis made of the foreign trade situation from a fertilizer standpoint and will touch briefly on some of the more important points.

HISTORY AND ACTIVITIES OF

EXPORT STATISTICS—YEAR 1913

Mineral Phosphates, Superphosphates and Other
Fertilizers

World's Exports	5,393,775 tons
United States Exports	1,500,378 tons

Percentage of world's trade handled by:

	Per Cent.	Tons
Tunis	40.4	2,178,013
United States	27.8	1,500,378
France	11.7	628,866
Algeria	7.0	378,835
Germany	6.6	352,738
United Kingdom	4.1	223,535
Egypt	1.3	70,748
Belgium	0.4	20,015
Japan	0.3	15,739
Switzerland	0.2	12,093
Italy	0.1	6,738
Austria	0.1	6,077
Total	100.0	5,393,775

Importing Countries	Tons Imported	Per Cent. of World's Trade
Germany	1,026,652	19.0
France	947,640	17.6
Italy	665,094	12.3
Belgium	469,026	8.7
United Kingdom	458,597	8.5
Netherlands	381,175	7.1
Spain	341,080	6.3
Austria-Hungary	176,311	3.3
Russia	148,181	2.7
Denmark	99,707	1.8
Japan	92,749	1.7
Portugal	68,623	1.3
British Possessions in Far East	64,994	1.2
United States	63,528	1.2
Sweden	62,048	1.2
Canada	42,694	0.8
Switzerland	40,270	0.8
Cuba	33,919	0.6
Australia	25,816	0.5
Brazil	4,654	0.1
Norway	3,607	0.1
Mexico	800	..
Other Countries	176,610	3.2
Total	5,393,775	100.0

EXPORT STATISTICS—CALENDAR YEAR 1913

Mineral Phosphates

World's Exports	4,107,853 tons
United States Exports	1,424,750 tons

Percentage of world's export trade handled by:

	Per Cent.	Tons
Tunis	53.0	2,178,014
United States	34.7	1,424,750
Algeria	9.2	378,835
Egypt	1.7	70,748
France	0.6	23,305
Belgium	0.5	20,015
Germany	0.2	7,589
Italy	0.1	4,597
Total	100.0	4,107,853

Importing Countries	Tons Imported	Per Cent. of World's Trade
France	909,212	22.1
Germany	742,267	18.1
Italy	614,969	15.0
United Kingdom	455,307	11.1
Netherlands	323,245	7.9
Belgium	274,311	6.7
Spain	254,074	6.2
Austria-Hungary	100,068	2.3
Japan	88,674	2.2
British Possessions in Far East.....	64,994	1.6
Sweden	61,909	1.6
Portugal	45,224	1.1
Denmark	38,293	0.9
Russia	16,671	0.4
Switzerland	6,568	0.1
Canada	5,478	0.1
Australia	194	..
Other Countries	106,395	2.6
Total	546,873	100.0

“From these figures it is evident that Tunis and Algeria control about 62 per cent. of the world's exports of mineral phosphates, and that the United States controls about 35 per cent., making it quite evident that the African producers are only competitors in this field. It has recently been

reported that France will restrict the output of these mines so as to prohibit shipments to foreign countries. As yet I have been unable to confirm this statement, but if it is true, the United States may expect a greatly increased share of the world's rock trade.

EXPORT STATISTICS—YEAR 1913

Superphosphates

World's Exports	546,872 tons
United States Exports	0* tons

Percentage of world's export trade handled by:

	Per Cent.	Tons
Germany	57.0	311,569
France	29.3	160,083
United Kingdom	13.0	71,098
Austria	0.7	4,123
Total	100.0	546,873

Importing Countries	Tons Imported	Per Cent. of World's Trade
Russia	129,170	23.6
Spain	81,544	15.0
Austria-Hungary	74,908	13.7
Denmark	61,414	11.2
Belgium	33,360	6.0
Italy	23,141	4.2
Switzerland	22,966	4.2
Portugal	15,506	2.8
Australia	11,670	2.2
France	9,572	1.8
Netherlands	5,798	1.1
Brazil	4,654	0.9
United States	4,647	0.9
Norway	3,013	0.5
United Kingdom	2,227	0.4
Germany	190	..
Sweden	139	..
British India	127	..
Mexico	124	..
Other countries	62,702	11.5
Total	546,873	100.0

* Although official statistics report no shipments of superphosphates from the United States during 1913, it is known that some shipments were made. It is evident that these materials were classed under "other fertilizers" by the Government.

EXPORT STATISTICS—YEAR 1913

Other Fertilizers

World's Exports	739,050 tons
United States Exports	75,628 tons

Percentage of world's export trade handled by:

	Per Cent.	Tons
France	60.3	445,478
United Kingdom	20.6	152,437
United States	10.2	75,628
Germany	4.6	33,580
Japan	2.1	15,739
Switzerland	1.6	12,093
Italy	0.3	2,141
Austria	0.3	1,954
Total	100.0	739,050

Importing Countries	Tons Imported	Per Cent. of World's Trade
Germany	284,195	38.4
Belgium	161,355	21.8
United States	58,881	8.0
Netherlands	52,132	7.0
Canada	37,216	5.0
Cuba	33,919	4.6
France	28,856	3.9
Italy	26,984	3.7
Australia	13,952	1.9
Switzerland	10,736	1.5
Portugal	7,893	1.1
Spain	5,462	0.7
Japan	4,075	0.6
Russia	2,340	0.3
Austria-Hungary	1,335	0.2
United Kingdom	1,063	0.1
Philippine Islands	901	0.1
British India	828	0.1
Mexico	676	0.1
Norway	594	0.1
China	2	..
Other Countries	5,655	0.8
Total	739,050	100.0

“At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alliance, held on June 19th, it was ruled that this analysis be sent to the section chairmen with a request that they urge the mem-

bers of their respective sections to make a similar study for their own companies with a view to getting a comprehensive picture of foreign trade possibilities for each industry and arriving at some definite conclusion in the matter. After this analysis has been distributed and carefully developed for the various interests, we hope to call a general meeting, to decide whether or not we want to organize for foreign trade. In this connection I wish to say that co-operation is the watchword of present-day business, and the time is opportune for American industry to take its place in the ranks of foreign trade and to assume the position which its importance merits. I sincerely trust, therefore, that some definite conclusions may soon be arrived at, consummating the objects we have set out to achieve.

Maintenance of Washington Office

“Before closing I want to make a few remarks about our Washington offices. At the February 19th meeting it was voted that our Washington offices be maintained in connection with the National Fertilizer Association and the Manufacturing Chemists Association, expenses to be equally divided among the three organizations. It was also provided that a suitable representative be selected to care for the interests of these three bodies. A committee was accordingly appointed consisting of W. D. Huntington, president of the National Fertilizer Association; Henry Howard, President of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, and myself, to take the necessary steps to accomplish this object.

“This committee was later designated to exercise permanent supervision over the work in connection with the interests at Washington. We were called upon to secure the services of a man with a working knowledge of political conditions, especially in connection with national legislation, with a working knowledge of departmental procedure, and, in short, a man with an all-around general Washington experience. As stated before, his duties were to consist of caring for the interests of the three organizations mentioned insofar as Congressional legislation and similar matters were concerned.

“I want to say just a word about the future of the Alliance. The war having come to an end, and our reconstruction problems having been solved, there remains but one task to be completed—the matter of combination for for-

eign trade. With this sole exception, therefore, The Chemical Alliance, Inc., has no reason to exist and I would therefore urge that you all give your most careful consideration to the subject in the near future.

“In closing, I want to express my hearty appreciation for the full measure of assistance that has been tendered by so many of you gentlemen gathered here and to say that without such whole-hearted co-operation we should have been unable to accomplish the results obtained.”

Combination for Foreign Trade

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held in New York on July 23, 1919, the formation of a Foreign Trade Association was discussed at length, but nothing definite was done.

Continuance of The Chemical Alliance, Inc.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors was held in New York on December 10, 1919.

Each of the Directors were called on individually for their views as to whether The Chemical Alliance, Inc., should be continued or not.

It was the consensus of opinion that the activities of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., should be discontinued, but that the Charter should be retained.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

“*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., recommend—

“1. That the activities of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., be discontinued, but that the Charter be retained.

“2. That a special committee, consisting of Horace Bowker, president of The Chemical Alliance, Inc.; W. D. Huntington, representing The National Fertilizer Association, and Henry Howard, representing the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, be appointed with power to act, to take such steps as may be necessary to terminate the activities of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., and arrange for a continuance of the Charter.

"3. That if the special committee decide that a continuance of the Charter is practical, the number of Directors be reduced to a minimum.

"4. That the funds in the treasury of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., be utilized as far as it goes to pay one-third of the expense of the Washington office, which will be about two years at the present rate of expense.

"5. That the dues shall be discontinued.

"6. That the Bulletin issued by the Washington office will continue to be sent to members of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., for the time covered by the funds contributed by members of The Chemical Alliance, Inc.

"7. That the Secretary be instructed to send this resolution to each member of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., for a referendum vote as to the approval of this action of The Chemical Alliance, Inc."

The referendum vote of members of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., was almost unanimous in favor of the resolution as adopted by the Board of Directors.

Social Organization of Directors

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held on December 10, 1919, it was decided that it was desirable to maintain a social organization of the Directors and ex-Directors, to perpetuate and preserve the associations formed during the existence of The Chemical Alliance, Inc., and that a dinner of the Directors and ex-Directors be held at least once a year, at a time and place most convenient to all. Mr. J. D. Cameron Bradley was elected permanent secretary of the social organization.

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